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## STATISTICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

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*Some Particulars of the Commercial Progress of the Colonial Dependencies of the United Kingdom, during the Twenty Years, 1827-46. By J. T. DANSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.*

[Read before the Statistical Society of London, 19th February, 1849.]

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*The Commercial Colonies, their Geographical Distribution, Area, and Population, generally.*

THE most obvious division of the British possessions abroad is that suggested by their immediate relation to the Home Government; the executive authority being exercised, as to those included in the East India Company's Charter, through the Board of Control, and as to the rest, through the Colonial Office. The present paper has reference only to those under the Colonial Office. These were, in 1826, as follows:—

In NORTH AMERICA.	Area in sq. miles. (estimated)
Canada, Upper and Lower.....	400,000
New Brunswick .....	30,000
Nova Scotia.....	18,000
Prince Edward Island.....	2,000
Newfoundland.....	36,000
	486,000

These possessions stretch from the 42nd to about the 50th deg. of N. lat. The rest of British North America—the whole being estimated at 2,500,000 sq. miles—is known as the Hudson's Bay Territory.

In the WEST INDIES.		Area in sq. miles.	In the WEST INDIES.		Area in sq. miles.
<i>Insular</i> —		(estimated)			(estimated)
The Bahamas .....		3,647	British Guiana, viz.—		
Jamaica .....		6,256	Demerara .....	} not ascertained ¶	
The Leeward Islands, viz.—			Essequibo .....		
Antigua .....		107	Berbice .....		
St. Kitt's .....		68	In AFRICA.		
Dominica .....	not ascertained*		The Settlements on the Western		
Nevis .....		41	Coast, viz.—		
The Virgin Isles.....	not ascertained†		The Gold Coast .....	area not set-	
Montserrat .....		47	Sierra Leone .....	tled, but es-	
The Windward Islands, viz.—			Gambia .....	mated at ....	8,000
Trinidad .....		2,020	The Cape of Good Hope.....130,000		
Grenada .....	not ascertained‡		In the INDIAN OCEAN.		
St. Vincent .....	not ascertained§		Ceylon .....		24,700
St. Lucia .....	not ascertained		Mauritius .....		676
Tobago .....		89	In AUSTRALIA.		
Barbadoes .....		162	New South Wales..... area unsettled		
<i>Continental</i> —			Van Diemen's Land..... 27,000		
Honduras .....	not ascertained				

And also the following military or maritime stations; which, as they cannot be said properly to have any commerce, are omitted from the investigation,—

Heligoland	St. Helena
The Bermudas	Ascension
Gibraltar	and
Malta	The Falkland Islands.

In the interval between 1826 and 1846, there were added to the Australian settlements,—

Western Australia, in 1829 .....	} area unsettled.
South Australia, in 1834 .....	
New Zealand, in 1839 .....	86,000 sq. miles.

These will be introduced as successive extensions of the Australian group of colonies. The other additions during the same interval were—

Hong Kong, a maritime station on the coast of China, in 1842; and Natal, an offshoot of the Cape colony, in 1844.

These do not seem to require further notice: Hong Kong, apart from its recent acquirement, being rather a maritime station than a commercial colony; and Natal, still more recently acquired, not yet affording materials even for a trustworthy estimate of its commercial character.

It will at once be observed, that these possessions, so far as they are actually occupied by Europeans, are all either small islands, or territories stretching along the coasts of large islands or continents. If there be any exceptions to this rule, they exist only where pastoral occupations, as at the Cape of Good Hope and in Australia, facilitate

\* Length 30 miles; greatest breadth 15 miles.

† Tortola, the principal British island, and containing nearly the whole of the British population, is about 12 miles long, with an average breadth of 4 miles.

‡ Length 17 miles; greatest breadth 9 miles.

§ Length 17 miles; greatest breadth 10 miles.

|| Length 35 miles; average breadth 12 miles.

¶ The territory claimed by Great Britain comprises about 76,000 square miles; but the greater part of this (about 64,000 square miles) is also claimed by Venezuela; and a part of what is claimed by Venezuela is also claimed by Brazil.—See Sir R. Schomburgk's Map attached to his Description of British Guiana, 1840.

the profitable occupation of very large tracts of country by a small number of persons. The richest and most populous localities are, in every instance, those most easily approached by sea. And it will appear, on examining the nature of the commerce of these scattered communities, that they are also, generally, much more dependent upon supplies from without, than the inhabitants of any long-settled country. It seems to follow, therefore, that they are at once well adapted for commercial intercourse with the rest of the world, and peculiarly exposed to maritime invasion or control.

The geographical distribution of the whole territory may be roughly stated thus:—

	WEST OF GREENWICH. Area in sq. miles.	EAST OF GREENWICH. Area in sq. miles.
North of the Tropics—		
The North American Colonies .....	2,500,000	...
Between the Tropics—		
The West Indian Colonies .....	85,000	...
The African Coast Settlements.....	8,000	...
Ceylon .....	...	24,700
Mauritius .....	...	676
About one-third of Australia .....	...	1,000,000
South of the Tropics—		
The Cape of Good Hope .....	...	130,000
The remaining two-thirds of Australia, New Zea- land, &c.....	...	2,100,000

It is only in the settlements between the tropics that agricultural produce enters largely into the exports. North of the tropics, the cutting of timber from uncleared lands, and the catching and curing of fish, form the bases of exterior commerce; and south of the tropics the colonies are of a decidedly pastoral character.

An estimate of the entire population of these colonies, at the beginning and end of the period in view (founded upon details presently to be stated as to each group), must be in some degree imperfect; but may, for general purposes, be stated thus:

	1826.	1846.		
	Total.	Total.	Whites, by estimate.	Whites of British Birth or Descent, by estimate.
North American Colonies .....	966,000	1,995,000	1,995,000	1,100,000
West Indian Colonies.....	808,000	936,000	65,000	60,000
Cape of Good Hope .....	120,000	170,000	75,000	20,000
African Coast Settlements .....	...	305,000	185	170
Mauritius .....	94,000	180,000	10,000	3,000
Ceylon .....	1,350,000	1,500,000	5,500	3,000
Australian Colonies.....	...	420,000*	310,000	300,000

\* Including the aborigines of New Zealand, who alone appear to have been brought into any distinct enumeration.

Whence the total population of the British Colonies of the class here dealt with may be supposed to have been in round numbers, in 1826, about 3,750,000; in 1846, about 5,500,000; the total White population in 1846 about 2,460,000; and the Whites of British birth or descent, about 1,486,000.

The distinctions of *sex* and *age* are perhaps more important to the character of a commercial community than those of colour and descent; and the communities here brought under one view exhibit, as might be expected, some remarkable varieties in the distribution of both.

As to sex: in the North American group the number of males and females would appear to be nearly equal. In the West Indies, the latest censuses, if they may be relied upon, show an excess of females varying from 14 to 18 per cent. in the colonies in which the recent immigration of males has not evidently disturbed the normal proportion. In the Cape Colony there is an apparent excess of males, of about 7 per cent.; and at Ceylon a like excess of 7 or 8 per cent. In Mauritius, in 1846, the females were to the males, apparently, as about 51 to 100; in New South Wales, as 66 to 100; in South Australia, as 76 to 100; and in Van Diemen's Land only as 46 to 100.

As to age: the colonies receiving immigrants seem generally to have an excess of infants and persons of mature but not advanced age, nearly proportioned to the extent of the additions recently thus made to their population. But that the normal condition of populations comparatively free from the influence of either immigration or emigration is anything but uniform in this respect, and therefore that the volume and character of the stream inwards (or outwards) does not altogether determine the various deviations from those proportions at each age with which we are most familiar at home, may be inferred from the following table relative to five countries in which the manner of taking the censuses admits of a direct comparison.

	In each 10,000 of the Population*.		
	Under 10 Years of Age.	Over 60 Years of Age.	Total of Infants and Aged Persons.
England and Wales .....(1841)	2,521	720	3,241
Ireland .....(1841)	2,845	425	3,270
Lower Canada .....(1844)	3,301	441	3,741
United States .....(1840)	3,161	394	3,555
Jamaica .....(1844)	2,624	687	3,311

The comparative superiority of the condition of England and Jamaica, both in the small proportion of their ineffective population, and in the large proportion of aged persons, is remarkable, and contrasts strongly with the opposite conditions in the United States and Lower Canada. How much of the difference is due to the former being little, and the latter much, disturbed by migration, though a

\* See, as to England and Wales, and Ireland, the censuses as published; as to Lower Canada, Appendix D. to the 5th vol. of the Journal of the Legislative Assembly, Session 1846; as to the United States, the official census, as published; and as to Jamaica, the Sessional Paper (Commons), No. 426 of 1845.

most interesting question, is one scarcely within the scope of the present inquiry.

*Sources of Information.*

The figures used in the present paper have been collected partly from the Revenue Tables of the Board of Trade and the Sessional Papers of the House of Commons, and partly from the manuscript records of the Colonial Office\*. For access to the latter the author is indebted to the permission of Earl Grey, kindly and promptly granted on representation of the use intended to be made of it. These records consist, principally, of what are called the "Blue Books,"—volumes of printed forms sent to each colony in blank, to be filled up, annually, with an account of the Revenue and Expenditure; with particulars of the various government establishments, civil, military, and ecclesiastical; and with certain details touching the population, commerce, shipping, and agriculture of the colony. The earliest date in the series is 1821; but, as might be expected, the system then begun was not, for some years, brought into complete operation; and down even to a recent date the accounts received from some of the colonies, particularly with reference to their commerce, are very imperfect. This will not seem unaccountable when it is remembered that the first public acknowledgment of the value of commercial statistics to the statesman, by the formation of a Statistical Department at the Board of Trade, was made so lately as 1832, and that the Statistical Society of London has existed only since 1834.

It is also to be observed that the original purpose of the colonial "Blue Books" would appear to have been rather the formation of a current record of the Revenue and Expenditure, and of changes in the staff of the various government establishments of each colony, than the collection of materials for its commercial history. And the means adopted to obtain the required information point to the same conclusion: for though commercial accounts, as of Imports, Exports, and Shipping, were obtainable only from the officers of the colonial Custom Houses, and these were subordinate not to the Colonial Office, but to the Treasury, it does not appear that any arrangements have ever existed for ensuring the assistance or co-operation of the officers of Customs in the preparation of the Blue Books, or that such assistance is, in fact, regularly rendered. In short, the commercial information contained in these books has hitherto (with a few exceptions) formed a comparatively small portion of their contents; and for the reasons I have stated this portion is often imperfect.

*Interest of the present Inquiry.*

A comprehensive view of the subject stated in the title seems to suggest the propriety of first regarding, however cursorily, its relation to the general current of our commercial history; and in this relation, indeed, will the chief interest of the present inquiry be found.

If asked what, as a commercial people, we have been doing during the last half century, besides labouring, buying, selling, and accumulating, we might answer that we have been changing our methods, by getting

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\* A few other sources of information have been relied upon occasionally; but the authority is referred to in every instance.

rid of slavery and monopoly. The wisdom of what we have done in either direction is not here in view. But it is obvious that, in working towards these ends, we have introduced great changes into the commercial relations of the colonies to each other, and to the mother-country.

During the whole of the period now particularly in view, and for some time before, the trade of the colonies was in a state of transition. The war which terminated in 1815 had tightened the bonds of interest between the United Kingdom and all its out-lying dependencies: by making them, for the time, commercial depôts and stations for the collection and equipment of our naval forces. The colonies thus acquired a special value; and while the war lasted the general interruption of commerce caused the fetters of "the Colonial system" to be comparatively little felt. After the monopoly of war ceased, that of legislative restriction, growing more palpable and galling, rapidly became untenable. Having forbidden the introduction of new slaves into the sugar plantations, we could scarcely continue to prohibit the feeding of those already possessed from the cheapest sources of supply. Accordingly, in 1822, the restrictions on the colonial trade, in this respect, were relaxed; and further relaxations were made in 1825\* (by 6 Geo. IV. c. 114), in 1833 (by 3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 59), and in 1843 (by 5 and 6 Vict. c. 49). In the mean time we also prohibited altogether the use of compulsory labour in the colonies, although in the most productive of them it had previously been deemed essential to the efficient cultivation of the soil. And at home we have, of late years, reduced, very considerably, the differential duties on importations by which we formerly gave to colonial producers a virtual monopoly of the home market. Further, a single glance at the circumstances attending these changes shows that they were intimately connected with corresponding changes in our commercial relations with the rest of the world. A period of peace unbroken among the chief maritime powers for more than thirty years (following immediately upon a general war continued almost without cessation for twenty-two years), has been gradually imposing new conditions upon commercial intercourse throughout the world, and raising up to us and to our colonies numerous rivals, not only in the production and supply of the various articles the subject of exchange, but also in the business of carrying them from market to market. As a consequence, our ancient rules of exclusion, met on every side by retaliation, have been slowly giving way to agreements to admit the shipping and goods of foreigners on terms of mutual toleration. Whatever the necessities, or the propriety, of this gradual withdrawal

\* A succinct and very clear exposition of our colonial policy down to 1825, of the measures of relaxation then proposed, and of the motives to them, will be found in Mr. Huskisson's Speech in the House of Commons, on the 21st of March in that year.—See vol. ii., p. 304, of his published Speeches. The following was the closing passage of the note on Colonial Policy appended by Mr. McCulloch to his edition of the *Wealth of Nations*, published in 1828:—"The late changes in the Navigation Laws amount to a complete abandonment of the old colonial system. The colonies are now placed in the same situation, with respect to trade, as if they formed integral parts of Great Britain. Foreign ships are allowed to bring to the colonies the produce of their respective countries, and to take back their produce to their own countries; but they are not allowed to carry the produce of the colonies between nations to which such ships do not belong."

of legislative restriction before the pressure of commercial competition, it will at once be anticipated that the resulting state of transition, produced by causes foreign to the proper business of the merchant, and being eminently calculated to derange the ordinary course of mercantile transactions, has not been without its effect upon the trade of our colonies. What, in each case, the effect has been, it would, perhaps, not be easy precisely to ascertain, even with the fullest command of the requisite materials. And it cannot be reasonably hoped that, upon a subject so extensive and important, the following pages will afford ground for other than very general conclusions,

*Method of Inquiry.*

The chief inducement to an investigation of the commercial progress of this or any similar set of communities is obviously derived from the assumption that commerce promotes the advancement of civilization, not only by aiding the accumulation of capital, but by producing and facilitating communication between the inhabitants of different countries, and making them habitually dependent upon each other for the supply of articles essential to subsistence, to comfort, or to enjoyment. Hence, two problems present themselves at the outset of the enquiry, which may be expressed thus:—

- First.—Given, 1. The area, soil, climate, and population of a country, (or, in other words, the number of persons whose wants are to be supplied, and the natural capabilities of their own section of the earth's surface to supply them,) and  
2. The exchangeable value, and the nature, of its exports and imports,

To determine the direction and extent of its advancement in material civilization.

And Second,—Given, also, the changes occurring in these elements during a specified period,

To determine the rate of its progress.

The area, soil, and climate of the colonies I have enumerated have, generally, been ascertained with some degree of accuracy. And these conditions have not been much changed—if we except the formation of the new settlements in Australia—during the period now in view. The remaining elements, the population, and the nature and value of the imports and exports, are imperfectly known, and are much more liable to change; and therefore form the chief subjects of inquiry.

*The Tables appended: the nature of their contents.*

Appended to this paper is a series of tables containing annual statements of four descriptions as to each colony\* :—

- 1 and 2. The aggregate values of the imports and exports.  
3 and 4. The aggregate tonnage of the shipping entered inwards and cleared outwards.

The authority for each statement is there specified†; and it will

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\* The term "Colony" is used throughout (when not expressly limited by the context) with its common though scarcely correct signification, as including also the settlements more properly termed plantations.

† Inquiries of this description would hardly be undertaken *con amore* were those who undertake them not stimulated, as they proceed step by step through their



be observed that these authorities are various. It will also be seen that, when taken collectively, the statements are so far imperfect as to leave several blanks in the series. And I have to observe that the introduction of quinquennial averages, as to each description of statement, was suggested quite as much by the imperfection of most of the documents referred to, the conflicting variety of their contents, and the apparent probability that I should thus attain a nearer approximation to substantial accuracy, as by the obvious convenience of fixing the attention upon four points of comparison instead of twenty. I have also to regret that, in thus compiling a continuous statement from several sources of information, I have frequently been unable to ascertain whether statements purporting to be referable to the same definition, or standard, were really so or not: as whether the term "Imports," when applied to an aggregate amount, had the same meaning, even in the same port, in successive years.

The returns of shipping inwards and outwards are introduced as being, with due allowance for the peculiar circumstances of each colony, in some degree corroborative or corrective of the returns of imports and exports. They appear to be, on the whole, more likely to be accurate. The tonnage of a ship is not usually difficult to ascertain. It is a matter of interest to the authorities of every port in which harbour dues, &c., are incurred; and, in connection with the receipt and appropriation of such dues, it is almost sure to be recorded at every port a vessel enters for the purposes of trade. But the value of goods imported or exported, is not necessarily made known at the ports they pass through. Any declaration of their value unconnected with the levy of an *ad valorem* duty, even if it be regularly enforced by law, is likely to be often made without care, to say the least; and must, sometimes, whatever care be used, be incorrect; as goods, especially colonial produce, must occasionally be valued, before shipment from the country of production, very much at random. Fortunately, the results admit, in this instance, of a corrective comparison with the home accounts, as to at least the principal exports of the colonies, and also as to their importations of manufactured articles: the former having hitherto been, with few exceptions, sent to, and the latter obtained from, the United Kingdom.

The accounts of the shipping *belonging to* the colonies (introduced in the sequel) have a further significance, in relation to the fact that the *highways* of a coast territory often lie mainly on the water.

An attentive reader of this paper will be sure to ask whether the returns of shipping, inwards and outwards, include or exclude the coasting trade of the colonies. I have endeavoured to exclude the coasting trade; but I am not sure that the state of the accounts has always permitted me to distinguish it. The reader may, however, differ with me as to what should be considered coasting trade; and as I am not aware that

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labour, by the hope of discovering new relations between known facts, or of establishing some preconceived theory. Hence the very inducement to proceed may often produce partiality of view, and give a special direction to every modification of the original data introduced into the process of reasoning; and as few, if any, can hope to be quite free from the consequent tendency to mar the materials they bring together for every purpose but their own, I conceive it to be in some degree a duty to bring to view not only all the original data, but the sources whence they have been obtained, even though to the cost of my own labour I add some risk of tediousness to the reader.

the distinction has ever been drawn with reference to such an investigation as the present, I will state the rule by which I have been guided. Broadly, the foreign and the coasting trade may be distinguished at once by reference to the different purposes they serve: that of home distribution and that of foreign exchange. The coasting trade is a substitute for roads and bridges, and is gradually superseded to some extent by the improvement of these. But the political distinction contravenes this. The sea trade between France and Holland competes with the trade by land, yet is deemed foreign trade; and the trade between England and Ireland is classed as a coasting trade, though it increases, instead of diminishing, by the improvement of land communication in the two countries. For the present purpose I conceive that the more natural distinction should be preferred; and that all communication by sea, which is not competed with by land, should be classed together as foreign trade, or, more properly, as that maritime commerce the extent whereof, between any given country and the rest of the world generally, best indicates the extent of its commerce. Such a test would certainly be all but inapplicable to some important commercial countries; but to the United Kingdom and its colonies it is peculiarly applicable, as these consist almost entirely of islands and coast territories.

It is, perhaps, needless to remark that the commercial progress of our colonies cannot be safely measured by reference to any standard we are familiar with as applicable to that of the United Kingdom. In particular, however, it will be observed that nearly all the colonies included in the present paper have been, during the period in view, receiving material additions to their population by immigration; that the North American colonies, the Cape, Ceylon, and the Australian colonies, have received large importations of capital brought by new settlers; and that the landholders of the West Indies, the Cape, and Mauritius have, during the same period, received an aggregate sum of 20,000,000*l.* sterling as the price of their slaves\*.

*The Colonies now to be regarded may be conveniently divided into five groups: the North American, the West Indian, the African, the East Indian, and the Australian. And first as to the*

#### NORTH AMERICAN GROUP.

The most striking fact here is the rapid increase of the population, and of the area occupied and cultivated, between 1827 and 1846; and the chief source of this increase—immigration—suggests considerations without which no just estimate of the commercial progress of the group can be formed from inspection of the figures in the appendix.

It will be observed that immigrants into a colony not only tend to increase the subsequent imports, by adding to the number of consumers of foreign produce, but also bring with them capital, the remittance of which tends immediately to increase the same branch of the colonial trade. And as the stream of immigration itself is important, so are its variations; and these will be found to coincide nearly with the fluctuations in the prosperity of small capitalists, and the ruder class of labourers, in the countries whence the immigrants come†.

The number of emigrants registered as having left the United

\* How this sum was disposed of—how much of it was actually sunk in improved cultivation of the soil, or in increasing the supply of labour—forms no part of the present inquiry.

† This coincidence will be marked, very nearly, for the North American colonies, by comparing the number of emigrants in each year with the prices of grain and the amount of the poor rates in England in the year or two immediately preceding.

Kingdom for the North American colonies, during the twenty years referred to, were as follows:—

[From the Eighth General Report of the Emigration Commissioners, p. 40.]

1827-31.	1832-36.	1837-41.	1842-46.
12,648	66,339	29,884	54,123
12,084	28,808	4,577	23,518
13,307	40,060	12,658	22,924
30,574	15,573	32,293	31,803
58,067	34,226	38,164	43,439
126,680	185,906	117,576	175,807
Total, 605,069*.			

Of the increase of the area of this group actually occupied during the twenty years, it does not appear that there is any exact record. Of the population, the accounts, though anything but perfect, are perhaps as full as could reasonably be expected.

A somewhat detailed census of Lower Canada in 1831 (B.B.) gives, as the total population, 511,917; and returns to the House of Assembly for the same year state the number at 539,822. A census was taken in 1825, which gave 423,630; but a Committee of the House of Assembly, having examined the returns, reported that their statements were "much below the true amount." Probably the returns of 1831 are not much more worthy of reliance. A census taken in 1844, and recorded in detail in the appendix D. to the 5th vol. of the Journals of the Assembly, Session 1846, gives the following results:—

<i>White</i> —		Under ten years of age—	
Male.....	344,885	Male.....	114,249
Female.....	346,077	Female.....	113,927
	690,962		228,176
<i>Coloured</i> —		Sixty years of age and over—	
Male.....	140	Male.....	16,173
Female.....	141	Female.....	14,370
	281		30,543
	691,243		258,719

In Upper Canada, according to a census made in 1823, the population was 150,169. Another in 1832 gave 276,953; and another in 1836 gave 358,187. The last census was, apparently, taken in 1842; when the results were:—

<i>White</i> —Male.....		257,505	
Female.....		248,283	
			499,788
<i>Coloured</i> —Male.....		2,409	
Female.....		1,708	
			4,107
			503,895

In Nova Scotia, by a census taken in 1827, the total population was 123,848. Another, taken in 1837, gave 199,906. There has been

\* The immigration into Canada from other parts of Europe and from the United States, is perhaps nearly balanced by the re-emigration to the latter, and to Europe.

none taken since; but the Governor, in October, 1848\*, estimated the population, at that time, at 300,000.

In New Brunswick, a census taken in 1824 gave a total of 72,932; and another in 1834 gave 119,457. The last was taken in 1840, when the numbers were 156,062. The Governor, in April, 1848†, estimated the total at "more than 200,000."

In Prince Edward Island, a census taken in 1827 gave, as the total population, 20,651; and another in 1833 gave 28,925. The last census was taken in 1841, and gave 47,034; and the Governor, in May, 1847‡, estimated the number at 56,000.

In Newfoundland, an imperfect census taken in 1827-8, afforded ground for an estimate of the total population at about 60,000. The last census was taken in 1845; when the total was 96,295.

Upon these data the following estimate is framed, by way of affording a rough comparison of the probable population of the North American Group, at the beginning and end of the period here particularly in view. It is assumed that every attempt at actual enumeration has given a number lower than the true one.

Colonies.	Estimate for 1826.	Estimate for 1846.
Canada, Lower .....	480,000	750,000
Canada, Upper .....	200,000	620,000
Nova Scotia .....	130,000	280,000
New Brunswick .....	80,000	190,000
Prince Edward Island .....	21,000	55,000
Newfoundland .....	55,000	100,000
	966,000	1,995,000§

The census of Lower Canada in 1844, states the composition of the population, with reference to origin, thus:—

Natives of Canada.—Of French origin .....	524,307
Of British origin .....	85,660
	609,967

Immigrants.—Natives of England .....	11,895
„ of Ireland.....	43,982
„ of Scotland .....	13,393
	69,270

Natives of the United States.....	11,946
	81,216

691,183

It would thus appear that the Canadians of French origin still, in that part of the colony, exceed all the rest, in the proportion of more than three to one.

The following is a summary of the appended tables, so far as they relate to the North American Group:—

\* See B. B. (printed) 1847, p. 4.

† Ibid, p. 16.

‡ See B. B. (printed) 1846, p. 6.

§ As to the Hudson's Bay territory—in a report dated 26th October, 1845, by Lieutenants Warre and Vavasour, to the Colonial Secretary, is given the results of a census of a portion (estimated at about seven-eighths) of the Indian tribes in the

	Quinquennial Averages.			
	1827-31.	1832-36.	1837-41.	1842-46.
CANADA.				
Imports .....£	1,532,153	1,585,955	1,888,378	2,174,332
Exports .....£	1,266,135	1,034,600	1,411,927	1,819,695
Shipping inwards ....tons*	226,643	321,890	412,885	520,021
" outwards.... "	228,242	325,649	425,238	....
NOVA SCOTIA AND CAPE BRETON.				
Imports .....£	1,306,865	1,022,798	1,381,933	984,225
Exports .....£	721,349	905,139	1,099,655	767,596
Shipping inwards ....tons	166,730	248,873	304,645	380,802
" outwards.... "	188,003	263,885	333,246	357,610
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Imports .....£	644,704	857,129	1,133,925	794,785
Exports .....£	492,424	603,602	793,093	651,668
Shipping inwards ....tons	282,043	320,662	377,466	420,191
" outwards.... "	292,718	336,203	411,242	442,151
NEWFOUNDLAND.				
Imports .....£	905,723	667,029	738,801	783,870
Exports .....£	726,508	729,188	910,239	885,251
Shipping inwards ....tons	91,114	97,695	104,079	128,407
" outwards.... "	90,764	94,813	102,228	121,488
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Imports .....£	57,471	85,383	115,333	110,783
Exports .....£	43,659	40,436	59,631	63,867
Shipping inwards ....tons	16,381	16,153	25,557	34,971
" outwards.... "	20,128	18,897	30,957	39,119

*Summary of Imports and Exports for the North American Group, collectively.*

	1827-31.	1832-36.	1837-41.	1842-46.
	£	£	£	£
Imports .....	4,346,916	4,218,294	5,258,370	4,847,995
Exports .....	3,250,075	3,312,965	4,274,545	4,188,077

It is scarcely necessary to say that the staple produce of Canada (for export) is *timber*, and that of Newfoundland *fish*. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island export both. And each colony builds *shipping* for export. The chief imports of all consist of tropical produce and materials for clothing, with iron and cordage (partly for use in ship-building), and salt for curing fish†.

Oregon territory, from lat. 42 to lat. 54. In a total of 75,868 there are said to have been 33,596 males, 35,182 females, 1,584 of both sexes under 12 years of age, and 5,146 slaves. The excess of females is in harmony with the returns of the negro population of the West Indies; but the number of children is obviously far too small; and, if it be true, seems to indicate the approaching extinction of these tribes. The Report will be found in the Sessional Paper, No. 103 of 1849.

\* For the ports of Quebec and Montreal only.

† The North American contrast strongly with the Australian colonies in their want of facilities for the breeding of cattle. In the former this pursuit is checked by the long and severe winter, rendering necessary the provision of shelter and dry food at considerable expense,—by great and rapid alternations of heat and cold,—and by the thickly-wooded character of the country, where it has not been cleared for agricultural purposes. None of these objections apply in Australia; and the Australian liability to drought, though a serious objection, appears to be far outweighed by other advantages.—See Murray's *British America*, vol. ii., chap. 1.

The shipping exported does not, of course, appear in the returns of the value of the exports; and is therefore to be allowed for. Its average value appears to be about 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton.

But no statement of the external trade of Canada, for past years, can be otherwise than imperfect. The extent of the transactions with the United States, over the land frontier, has not been ascertained; and were it known, it would still be requisite to distinguish the transit trade in this direction between Britain and the United States, which has been encouraged, on the one hand, by the lower British duties on (so called) Canadian than on American produce, and, on the other, by the high duties on British manufactures exported to the United States direct\*.

Minute examination of the accounts stated for the entire group, even on the assumption of their perfect accuracy, would therefore be labour lost. The accounts for Canada include about two-fifths of the total value of imports and exports; and these refer only to the ports of Quebec and Montreal. Through these ports only a part of the trade has passed; and that part has probably formed a different proportion of the whole in every year of the twenty brought to view. Further, as to all these colonies, the imports have been increased by immigration; the exports do not include shipping; and, as to the continental colonies, both imports and exports have been affected, in some degree, by increasing facilities of conveyance through the neighbouring states of the Union. It will be observed that Newfoundland, the colony least affected by these considerations, displays satisfactory evidence of progress throughout the entire period; the only exception occurring in *the value of the exports during the last quinquennial period*; and on reference to the annual accounts (see the tables appended) it appears that the last year (1846) was decidedly exceptional in this respect, and so much so as to cause nearly the whole of the falling off apparent in the quinquennial average.

The fish exported by these colonies goes chiefly to the West Indies and the south of Europe. Their timber and shipping come to England: the former under differential duties, and the latter attracted by the privilege of being registered as British, and so recognised in our ports.

**TIMBER.**—For some years before 1827, and thence down to October, 1842, the British import duty on timber from these colonies was 10*s.* per load, the duty on foreign timber of the same description being 55*s.* per load. The duties were reduced in October, 1842, and again in October, 1843, after which date, during the remainder of the twenty years in view, the duties were 2*s.* per load on colonial timber, sawn or split, and 1*s.* if imported in bulk, with corresponding duties of 32*s.* and 24*s.* on

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\* Canada and the most northern of the United States are occasionally indebted to each other for considerable supplies of grain and flour. The quantities of wheat and wheat flour imported into the United Kingdom from the North American colonies, and the Canadian import duties on such produce in each year from 1800 to 1842 inclusive, are stated in the Sessional Paper, No. 240 of 1843. Under the bonding system of the United States, packages not broken may be passed, duty free, from American ports, inland, to Canada. Hence, of late years, Canada, as well as the North-Western States, previously supplied with the produce of the East and West Indies, and of the Southern States, chiefly through the St. Lawrence, have received large supplies by the Hudson River and Erie Canal or Railway, to Lake Ontario, and by the railway from New York to Dunkirk on Lake Erie.

foreign timber. The protection may therefore be broadly stated at 45s. per load, for the first sixteen years, and 23s. for the remainder of the term\*.

The effect of this protection on the price to the British consumer may be estimated from the following comparison of the average prices (ex duty, per load) of Dantzic and Memel fir, and Quebec yellow pine, taken in the first week of April in each of the twenty years referred to.—See Mr. Tooke's "History of Prices," vol. ii. and iv., Appendix.

Dantzic and Memel Fir. Per Load.		Quebec Yellow Pine. Per Load.		Dantzic and Memel Fir. Per Load.		Quebec Yellow Pine. Per Load.	
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1827	45 0 @ 47 0	50 0 @ 53 0	1837	52 0 @ 55 0	70 0 @ ....		
1828	40 0 „ 45 0	52 0 „ 55 0	1838	50 0 „ 55 0	60 0 „ 65 0		
1829	42 0 „ 50 0	57 0 „ 60 0	1839	102 6 „ 110 0	85 0 „ ....		
1830	37 0 „ 47 0	60 0 „ ....	1840	102 6 „ 110 0	85 0 „ ....		
1831	42 0 „ 50 0	60 0 „ 63 0	1841	102 6 „ 110 0	80 0 „ 95 0		
Avg. 44·6		Avg. 55·6		Avg. 85·0		Avg. 78·0	
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1832	45 0 @ 52 0	63 0 @ 65 0	1842	102 6 @ 112 6	80 0 @ 95 0		
1833	50 0 „ ....	60 0 „ ....	1843	85 0 „ 92 6	55 0 „ 65 0		
1834	52 0 „ ....	55 0 „ 60 0	1844	75 0 „ 87 6	62 6 „ 67 0		
1835	47 0 „ 52 0	70 0 „ 75 0	1845	80 0 „ 90 0	80 0 „ ....		
1836	60 0 „ ....	70 0 „ ....	1846	80 0 „ 90 0	70 0 „ 80 0		
Avg. 51·0		Avg. 64·6		Avg. 89·6		Avg. 73·0	

During the whole period a proportion varying from one-third to one-half of the imported timber used in the United Kingdom has been obtained from foreign countries under the higher duty.

**SHIPPING.**—Few of our colonies, excepting those in North America, take much advantage of the privilege of registering their shipping as British.

It is stated (Sessional Paper, No. 308, of 1847) that the total number of vessels registered at ports in the United Kingdom on the 1st of January, 1847, was 24,002—their aggregate tonnage being 3,148,323. Of these, 2,076 vessels, tonnage 629,401, were built elsewhere than at home, as follows:

	Vessels.	Tons.
In the British Colonies in North America....	1,747	548,327
„ East India Companies' Territories....	99	52,964
„ Foreign Countries (Prizes).....	217	26,244
„ British West Indies .....	11	1,344
„ Mauritius .....	1	379
„ New South Wales .....	1	143
	2,076	629,401

\* The North American timber is more soft, less durable, and every description of it more liable, though in different degrees, to the dry rot than timber of the North of Europe. The Red Pine, however, which bears a small proportion to the other descriptions of timber, and the greater part of which, though imported from Canada, is the produce of the United States, is distinguished from the White Pine by its greater durability. On the whole, it is stated by one of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy, most distinguished for practical knowledge, experience, and skill, [Sir Robert Seppings] that the timber of Canada, both oak and fir, does not possess, for the purpose of ship-building, more than half the durability of wood of the same description,

According to this return, the average size of all the vessels registered in British ports is 131 tons—the average size of those built at home is 115 tons—of those built elsewhere, 303 tons—of those built in the British colonies, 313 tons—and of those built in the East Indies, 524 tons.

By another return (Sessional Paper, 309 of 1847), it appears that, of the shipping thus standing on the registers of the United Kingdom as built in the North American colonies, the proportions derived from each colony were as follows :

	Vessels.	Tons.
Built in New Brunswick .....	608	228,368
„ Canada .....	326	154,930
„ Nova Scotia .....	417	100,560
„ Cape Breton .....	22	2,759
„ Prince Edward Island .....	311	56,079
„ Newfoundland .....	63	5,631
	1,747	548,327

Hence it would appear that the average size of the vessels built in each colony for the British market is nearly as under :

	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.
New Brunswick.....	342	Nova Scotia .....	241	Prince Edward Island	180
Canada .....	475	Cape Breton .....	125	Newfoundland .....	89

These colonies then, had, at the end of 1846, provided more than one-sixth of the shipping then registered as British ; and the vessels so provided, though apparently of every variety of size used in the foreign trade of the kingdom, were, on an average, nearly three times as large as those built at home.

The following statement (also compiled from the Sessional Paper, 309 of 1847) of the tonnage of vessels registered at ports in the United Kingdom as built in the North American colonies during the five years 1842-46, would appear to indicate that the aggregate tonnage of the shipping from each colony, on the register at the end of 1846, is not to be relied upon as showing the proportion of British shipping thence derived during the last few years.

	New Brunswick.	Canada.	Nova Scotia.		Prince Edward Island.	Newfound-land.	Cape Breton.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1842....	2,904	4,848	1,047	1842 ...	992	97	....
1843....	1,350	3,574	1,207	1843 ...	184	44	....
1844....	4,331	4,679	....	1844 ...	....	252	....
1845....	3,428	4,970	167	1845 ...	807	114	....
1846....	4,561	5,997	687	1846 ...	272	53	....
	16,574	24,068	3,098		2,255	560	....

*Summary.*

	Tons.
From New Brunswick .....	16,574
„ Canada .....	24,068
„ Nova Scotia .....	3,098
„ Prince Edward Island .....	2,255
„ Newfoundland .....	560

46,555

the produce of the North of Europe. The result of its application to other purposes of building is described by timber merchants and carpenters to be nearly similar.—The Lords' First Report on the Foreign Trade, S. P. 1821, (476) p. 4. See also McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary, art. Timber Trade; and Merivale's Lectures on Colonisation and Colonies, i., p. 202.



So it would seem that little more than *eight per cent.* of the North American colonial-built shipping on the register at the end of 1846 had been registered during the five years immediately preceding, or could, therefore, be then standing in the A class at Lloyd's\*.

The number of vessels, and their aggregate tonnage, registered as belonging to the ports of the British colonies have been more than doubled during the last twenty years; and both have increased more rapidly in the colonies generally than at home; as the following figures will show. The difference in the average size of the vessels is remarkable; but will be best observed in dealing with each group of colonies separately.

	Colonies.				United Kingdom and Possessions in Europe.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Average size of Vessels.		Vessels.	Tons.	Average size of Vessels.
			Tons.				Tons.
In 1827	3,675	279,362	76	In 1827	19,524	2,181,138	112
„ 1837	5,501	457,497	83	„ 1837	20,536	2,333,521	113
„ 1847	7,788	644,603	82	„ 1847	25,200	3,307,921	131

The colonies included in the present inquiry are not all that are referred to in the above table; but the shipping belonging to the North American group forms so large a proportion of the whole as to impart much of its own character to the aggregate; as will presently appear.

I do not find any detailed return of the shipping belonging to each colony previous to 1836. The following table exhibits a comparison of the shipping belonging to the North American colonies in that year and in 1846.

	1836†.			1846‡.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Average size of Vessels.	Vessels.	Tons.	Average size of Vessels.
Canada.....	396	35,310	84	604	67,523	111
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	1,709	96,996	56	2,583	141,093	55
New Brunswick .....	587	84,425	143	730	105,828	145
Newfoundland.....	677	46,916	69	937	59,938	64
Prince Edward Island.....	130	6,397	49	265	19,540	73
	3,499	270,044	77	5,119	393,922	76

The increase as to all these colonies, in the number of vessels and their aggregate tonnage, and also of the average size of the vessels in all excepting Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, has an obvious reference

\* A ship built in the North American colonies will commonly stand for four years after building in the A class on Lloyd's register: she cannot, by the rules, be retained in that class for more than five years. British-built vessels may remain twelve years in class A. The distinction has reference chiefly to the quality of the timber employed.—See the Report of the Commons' Committee on British Shipping, 1844, pp. 11, 12.

† Revenue Tables, 1838, p. 43.

‡ Ibid, 1846, p. 51.

to the comparative cheapness of the North American shipping, as well as to an increased trade.

#### THE WEST INDIAN GROUP

consists, as already stated, of portions of the Columbian archipelago and of Central and South America.

The whole area of the archipelago is estimated at 86,548 square miles. Of which is

	Square Miles.	
<i>Independent</i> ..... Hayti .....	25,000	Or, dividing the whole into 100 equal parts,
		Hayti has about..... 29 parts
	Spain ..... 46,437	Spain ..... 54 „
	Great Britain .... 13,273	Great Britain ..... 15 „
<i>Dependent</i> on seven dif- France ..... 1,011		And France, Holland,
ferent states: six Euro- Holland ..... 394		Venezuela, Den-
pean and one South Venezuela..... 243		mark, and Sweden
American..... Denmark ..... 164		the remaining..... 2 „
	Sweden..... 25	
	61,547*	100

The total population of the archipelago, according to the latest accounts, appears to have been, in 1846, about 3,400,000†.

Of these there were in Hayti, by a rough estimate..... 1,000,000

In the Spanish Colonies .....	1,280,000
„ English „ .....	798,800
„ French „ .....	249,000‡
„ Dutch „ .....	17,000
„ Danish „ .....	48,000
„ Swedish „ .....	1,600

2,394,400

And in the islands dependent on the Republic of Venezuela 18,000

Population—Colonial ..... 2,412,400

The aboriginal population appears to be nearly extinct. 278 Caribs are, however, noticed in the census of St. Vincent, in 1844. They are said to be chiefly employed in working boats through the surf on the windward coast.

The British continental colonies are extensive, but of undefined area.

Humboldt, in the “*Essai Politique sur l’Ile de Cuba*,” published in 1826, estimated the population of the English Antilles as under:—

Slaves,—Blacks, and a few Mulattoes .....	626,800
Free persons of colour,—Mulattoes and Blacks ....	78,350
Whites.....	71,350

Total ..... 776,500

English, French, and Dutch Guiana he estimated together, thus:—

Negroes .....	206,000
Mixed Races .....	20,000
Whites.....	10,000

Total ..... 236,000

I am not aware of the existence of any other statements of the population of these colonies about the time referred to by Humboldt

\* See Schomburgk’s History of Barbadoes, 1848.

† Ibid.

‡ “*Patria*,” 1847, art. Colonies, p. 2,403.

(and which is also at the commencement of the period we now have particularly in view), more precise, or more to be relied upon, than those found in the earlier Blue Books. From these, and from the most recent reports received from each colony, the following comparative statement has been compiled, as the basis of such an estimate as can yet be made of the changes which have taken place in this respect during the twenty years. The census or estimate made in the colony, at the time nearest to that required, is placed on the left, my own inferred estimate on the right of each column.

Colony.	Estimate for 1826.	Estimate for 1846.
Bahamas.....	In 1827 ..... 16,204 16,200	In 1841 ..... 25,292 In 1845 ..... 26,500 27,000
Jamaica .....	No return of the white or free coloured popula- tion near this time. Slaves registered in 1826 331,119 350,000	In 1844 ..... 377,433 Immigrants in 1845 540 „ in 1846 606 *1,146 380,000
LEEWARD ISLANDS.		
Antigua .....	In 1827-8 ..... 35,946 36,000	In 1844 ..... 36,178 37,000
St. Kitts .....	In 1829 ..... 23,133 23,000	In 1844 ..... 23,177 24,000
Dominica .....	In 1826 ..... 18,880 19,000	In 1844 ..... 22,469 23,000
Nevis .....	In 1825 ..... 9,286 10,500	In 1844 ..... 9,571 110,000
Virgin Isles .....	In 1835 ..... 7,739 7,500	In 1841 ..... 6,689 6,800
Montserrat.....	In 1823 ..... 7,367 In 1829 ..... 7,353 7,400	In 1844 ..... 7,365 7,500
WINDWARD ISLANDS.		
Trinidad .....	In 1825 ..... 42,262 In 1831 ..... 41,675 42,000	In 1844 ..... 59,815 Immigrants in 1845 420 „ in 1846 100 †520 62,000
Grenada .....	In 1827 ..... 28,872 29,000	In 1844 ..... 28,923 30,000
St. Vincent.....	In 1825 ..... 27,905 28,200	In 1844 ..... 27,248 29,000
St. Lucia.....	In 1822 ..... 19,201 In 1824 ..... 19,225 20,000	In 1844 ..... 21,001 23,000
Tobago .....	In 1827 ..... 15,501 15,600	In 1844 ..... 13,208 13,500
Barbadoes .....	In 1828 ..... 101,257 102,000	In 1844 ..... 122,198 126,000
British Guiana .....	Demerara and Essequibo in 1829 ..... 71,319 73,000 Berbice, in 1827 ..... 21,802 22,500 95,500	In 1841 ..... 98,133 Estimated increase in 1847 by births, &c. 2,147 „ by immigration 21,398 121,678 122,000
Honduras .....	In 1826 ..... 5,653 6,000	No census. Population much scattered. Estimated by the Governor, in 1848, at 15,000

\* S. P. 1847, 496.

† The Governor, in his Report for 1847, says, “ the population amounts to about 10,000, and is gradually increasing. Emigration to the other islands has nearly ceased.”

‡ S. P. 1847, 496.

§ In the Governor's Report for 1847, estimated at “ upwards of 30,000.”

¶ In the Governor's Report for 1847, estimated at 23,000.

¶ Another census in 1847 gave 12,817; but this is supposed in the colony to be inaccurate.

\*\* The Governor considered the Returns of 1844 defective, and estimated the population at 130,000. S. P. 1845, 426, p. 7.

## Summary.

	In 1826.	In 1846.
Bahamas .....	16,200	27,000
Jamaica .....	350,000	380,000
<b>LEEWARD ISLANDS.</b>		
Antigua .....	36,000	37,000
St. Kitts .....	23,000	24,000
Dominica .....	19,000	23,000
Nevis .....	10,500	10,000
Virgin Isles .....	7,500	6,800
Montserrat .....	7,400	7,500
	103,400	108,300
	(Sugar Colonies) 785,700	(Sugar Colonies) 893,800
<b>WINDWARD ISLANDS.</b>		
Trinidad .....	42,000	62,000
Grenada .....	29,000	30,000
St. Vincent .....	28,200	29,000
St. Lucia .....	20,000	23,000
Tobago .....	15,600	13,500
	134,800	157,500
Barbadoes .....	102,000	126,000
British Guiana .....	95,500	122,000
Honduras .....	6,000	15,000
Totals .....	807,900	935,800

The distinction of *colour* has been very generally abandoned in enumerations of the population made since the period of emancipation. Hence the proportion of white inhabitants cannot now be closely estimated upon any satisfactory data. The only colonies in which the distinction has been acted upon of late years are the following. The date of the last census published, and the results, are added.

<i>Jamaica</i> — Census, June 3, 1844.		Whites, Male .....	9,289	
		Female .....	6,487	
				15,776
<i>St. Vincent</i> —Census, June 3, 1844.		Whites (sex not distinguished) ....		1,268
<i>St. Lucia</i> — Census, June 3, 1844.		Whites, Male .....	549	
		Female .....	490	
				1,039
<i>Bahamas</i> — Census, 1841.		Whites, Male .....	2,992	
		Female .....	3,070	
				6,062
		Total .....		24,145
Aggregate population of these four colonies, by the preceding estimate.....				459,000
Proportion per cent. of white to coloured population .....				5.26

The distinction of *sex* has been adhered to, though not always preserved in the statement for particular districts, in the most recent enumerations for each of the West Indian colonies, except Honduras, where no regular census has, apparently, ever been made.

The following abstract, showing a remarkable and almost invariable excess of the female population, may excite either doubt as to the general accuracy of the enumeration, or curiosity as to a phenomenon so unusual. It will be remembered that in the white section of the population (see the statement last preceding) the males are generally greatly in excess, and that the figures below are aggregates of white and coloured.

Colony.	Date of Census.	Males.	Females.	Proportion of Males to Females
Bahamas .....	1841.	12,623	12,621	Equal.
Jamaica .....	June 3, 1844.	181,633	195,800	93 to 100.
LEEWARD ISLANDS.				
Antigua .....	March 15, 1844.	16,722	19,456	86 to 100.
St. Kitts .....	June 3, 1844.	10,523	12,654	
Dominica.....	” ”	10,788	11,681	
Nevis .....	” ”	4,418	5,153	
Virgin Isles .....	1841.	3,130	3,559	
Montserrat .....	June 3. 1844.	3,336	4,029	Excess of Males.
		48,917	56,532	
WINDWARD ISLANDS.				
Trinidad .....	” ”	30,713	29,102	88 to 100.
Grenada .....	” ”	13,732	15,191	
St. Vincent .....	” ”	12,600	14,648	
St. Lucia.....	” ”	9,871	11,130	
Tobago .....	” ”	6,152	7,056	
		42,355	48,025	84 to 100.
Barbadoes .....	” ”	56,004	66,194	
British Guiana.....	Oct. 10, 1841.	49,787	48,346	Excess of Males.

In glancing over this table the eye at once detects, besides the instance of the Bahamas, in which the number of each sex is very nearly the same, two exceptions to the rule of excess in the number of females: Trinidad and British Guiana. Without entering upon any inquiry into the causes of the excess, where it occurs, I may here draw attention to the effect of immigration, as offering an obvious (and perhaps sufficient) explanation of these exceptions. In the Sessional Paper, No. 496 of 1847, will be found a statement of the number of immigrants introduced into Jamaica, British Guiana, and Trinidad, in each of the 13 years 1834-46. It is well known that these immigrants are chiefly males; though the proportion of males is not stated in the paper I have referred to. The aggregate for Jamaica in the 13 years is 8,516; for British Guiana 33,852; and for Trinidad 17,794. By the estimate before made, the population of these colonies, in 1846, was, respectively, 380,000, 122,000, and 62,000. Hence we may infer that the proportion of immigrants at the time the distinction of sex now under consideration was marked was, in the population of Jamaica about 2 per cent.; in that of British Guiana about 27 per

cent; and in that of Trinidad about 28 per cent. No precise returns have, I understand, been received in this country of the number of immigrants into any of the other West Indian colonies since emancipation; but the number is not supposed to be large in any instance; and the comparative population returns already noticed afford evidence confirmatory of this supposition: the augmentation in some of the colonies being nearly balanced by reductions in others, and apparently having reference to inter-colonial migration rather than to immigration from without.

The large excess of females thus apparent in all the West Indian colonies in which the population has not been recently and materially disturbed by immigration, strongly suggests the importance of additional care in distinguishing sex and age in any future and improved census of these colonies.

It has been stated that the whole apparent increase of the population of the West Indian colonies in 1846, as compared with 1826, was from 807,900 to 935,800, showing an addition of 128,000. The return of the number of immigrants before referred to (S.P. 496 of 1847) relates only to Jamaica, British Guiana, and Trinidad, and as to Trinidad includes only immigrant labourers introduced at the public expense. Inquiries in search of further information have led me to the inference that the immigration into the other colonies, or into Trinidad at private cost (of which no account has been received in this country), has not been considerable. The whole number returned for the three colonies above mentioned is 60,162. The returns extend over the 13 years 1834-46; but the immigration appears to have taken place chiefly in the last six years, thus:—

*Immigrants.*

	In Seven Years, 1834-40.	In Six Years. 1841-46.
Into Jamaica .....	2,533	5,983
„ British Guiana .....	6,483	27,369
„ Trinidad .....	3,021	14,773
	12,037	48,125

If the whole increase by immigration be taken at 65,000, that arising from excess of births over deaths would appear to have been about 63,000: giving an increase of only 7·83 per cent. in twenty years, and exhibiting a rate of increase so low as to leave us no alternative between distrust of the data on which such a conclusion rests, and much curiosity respecting the social condition of the people in question.

The chief exports of the West Indies are generally known to be sugar, rum, coffee, and cocoa, with a little cotton, and some pimento and other spices; and from Honduras, mahogany and logwood. The chief imports are provisions and clothing; timber, for building and for packing the produce exported; and hardwares, chiefly agricultural implements and tools. The islands are, for the most part, belts of alluvial soil surrounding interior districts more or less elevated, rugged, and barren; and under their European management may be regarded

as sugar-farms, largely dependent, as farms commonly are, upon supplies from without\*.

The following is a summary of the appended Tables for this Group:—

	1827-31.	1832-36.	1837-41.	1842-46.
<b>BAHAMAS.</b>				
Imports .....£	179,329	134,800	156,269	130,526
Exports .....£	90,652	89,190	98,934	75,868
Shipping inwards .....tons	36,408	44,938	30,655	49,197
„ outwards .... „	37,445	42,556	27,993	47,938
<b>JAMAICA.</b>				
Imports .....£	....	1,768,339	1,924,828	1,255,342
Exports .....£	....	2,975,260	2,551,638	1,891,469
Shipping inwards .....tons	127,366	88,122	....	....
„ outwards .... „	132,078	101,106	....	....
<b>LEEWARD ISLANDS.</b>				
Imports .....£	253,532	346,707	524,870	515,374
Exports .....£	712,935	597,461	706,319	643,579
Shipping inwards .....tons	86,319	80,860	76,897	90,091
„ outwards .... „	86,700	81,881	75,969	88,797
<b>WINDWARD ISLANDS.</b>				
Imports .....£	889,783	772,631	1,022,743	896,094
Exports .....£	1,436,022	1,165,109	1,218,929	994,660
Shipping inwards .....tons	145,843	119,319	124,627	132,984
„ outwards .... „	147,249	119,211	125,781	131,415
<b>BARBADOES.</b>				
Imports .....£	372,994	518,013	692,813	636,599
Exports .....£	667,059	621,608	733,420	675,619
Shipping inwards .....tons	52,354	67,384	77,651	92,750
„ outwards .... „	50,998	68,733	76,429	90,281
<b>BRITISH GUIANA.</b>				
Imports .....£	865,940	747,934	1,046,735	816,577
Exports .....£	2,088,355	1,853,305	1,606,675	876,986
Shipping inwards .....tons	108,419	113,775	110,760	96,101
„ outwards .... „	108,466	113,475	110,447	94,545
<b>HONDURAS.</b>				
Imports .....£	260,945	246,077	379,269	261,137
Exports .....£	292,936	294,464	....	338,030
Shipping inwards .....tons	15,200	19,150	23,807	26,058
„ outwards .... „	14,753	19,582	....	24,632

The defects observable in the accounts for Jamaica preclude the formation of a summary of the results here exhibited.

The above table would show that, generally, the trade of the West Indian group has, of late years, been declining. The apparent decline is most striking in the instance of Jamaica; but in this instance the accounts relied upon are the least perfect. Other evidence must therefore be sought.

Having regard to the various opinions afloat in this country on the subject, it might reasonably be expected that the decline thus apparent in the commercial condition of the West Indian colonies would be, in some degree, elucidated by an analysis of the course of prices for sugar (their staple produce) prevailing in this country, almost the sole locality of its consumption. Fortunately for any such

\* Hence the remark that a hostile fleet laden with barrels, not of gunpowder, but of flour, might at any time reduce them by blockade.

purpose, the prices of British West Indian Muscovado sugar, in London, have for a long term of years been ascertained and recorded, by weekly and annual averages founded upon actual sales. Taking these prices from the London Gazette, it will be found that—

For the ten years 1797-1806 the average price was.....	55s. 6d. per cwt.
In the ten years, 1807-16.....	49 7 „
Average for twenty years .....	52 6
In the ten years, 1817-26.....	37 6
„ „ 1827-36.....	30 6
„ „ 1837-46.....	36 9
Average for thirty years.....	34 10
Average for fifty years .....	42 0

It has long been apparent that producers are distressed by two descriptions of change in the market value of what they produce—by a *fall* and by *fluctuation*. It is observable that, though the average price of a long period of years must, if production be maintained, be received as covering the average cost of production and leaving a profit, a return to the level of such an average after the prevalence, for a time, of prices materially higher, causes hardly less complaint than a decline of equal amount from the average downwards; and, generally, that changes in price are detrimental to the producer even independently of their relation to the average which, under ordinary circumstance, yields him a fair profit. The first two decennial periods above noticed fall, it will be observed, within or nearly within the the duration of the war which so much affected the commercial relations of these colonies. The last three are within a period of unbroken peace. If, in the first place, the average of the whole fifty years be taken as a standard, the deviations of the decennial averages, in excess or deficiency, are as follows:—

	Relation of the decennial average to that of the whole fifty years.	
	In Excess.	In Deficiency.
1st period, 1797-1806 .....	32 per cent.	....
2nd „ 1807-1816 .....	18 „	....
3rd „ 1817-1826 .....	....	10·7 per cent.
4th „ 1827-1836 .....	....	27·3 „
5th „ 1837-1846 .....	....	12·5 „

Thus, between the first decennial period and the fourth there was a variation from 32 per cent. above to more than 27 per cent. below the average. In the first four periods there was a progressive decline to this extent. But in the fifth there was a movement in the opposite direction, great enough, in effect, to place the fifth period and the third nearly upon a level, in relation to the fifty years' average.

But circumstances already stated [ante, p. 354] seem to justify a separation of the period of twenty years, 1797-1816, from the remainder, as having been affected by influences peculiar to itself. The thirty years 1817-46, have an average of 34s. 10d. per cwt., as the



price paid in London for British West Indian sugar; the average in the first ten years having been 37*s.* 6*d.*; in the second 30*s.* 6*d.*; and in the third 36*s.* 9*d.*; and the greatest decennial deviation from the average (that downwards in the second period) being 14 per cent.

Here, however, it is obviously desirable to have regard to shorter periods in marking the fluctuations of price. Agriculturists are observably affected in their operations by annual changes of price. It may therefore be desirable to mark the fluctuations annually for the period now especially in view; and, in doing so, the average of the thirty years, 1817-46, appears to be preferable, as a standard, to that of the twenty years, 1827-46, as embracing the longer period, and not differing materially from that of the shorter one (33*s.* 8*d.*).

The following table accordingly exhibits the average price in each year, and its relation to the thirty years' average :—

Years.	Annual Average Price of British West Indian Muscovado Sugar per cwt. from the London Gazette*.	Excess.	Deficiency.
		In relation to the Average Price for the Thirty Years 1817-46.	
	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>		
1827 .....	35 9	2·6 per cent.	.... "
1828 .....	31 8	.... "	9· per cent.
1829 .....	28 7	.... "	18· "
1830 .....	24 11	.... "	28·4 "
1831 .....	23 8	.... "	32· "
1832 .....	27 8	.... "	20·5 "
1833 .....	29 8	.... "	14·8 "
1834 .....	29 5	.... "	15·5 "
1835 .....	33 5	.... "	4· "
1836 .....	40 10	17·2 "	.... "
1837 .....	34 7	.... "	·9 "
1838 .....	33 8	.... "	3·3 "
1839 .....	39 2	12·4 "	.... "
1840 .....	49 1	40·9 "	.... "
1841 .....	39 8	11·4 "	.... "
1842 .....	36 11	5·9 "	.... "
1843 .....	33 9	.... "	3·1 "
1844 .....	33 8	.... "	3·3 "
1845 .....	32 11	.... "	5·5 "
1846 .....	34 5	.... "	1·1 "
	Average 34 10		

It will be observed that the largest variation is in *excess* (in 1840), and that there were no considerable variations *below* the average during the last twelve years (1835-46).

If, to bring this table into closer comparison with the divisions I have adopted for marking the progress of the trade of these colonies, it be divided under four periods of five years each, the fluctuation of prices will be as under:—

Average in the five years, 1827-31 .....	28 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i>
" " 1832-36 .....	32 2
" " 1837-41 .....	39 2
" " 1842-46 .....	34 4

\* The Sessional Paper, No. 400 of 1848, contains tabular statements of the Imports, Import Duties, and Prices, from 1793 to 1847.

Average of the ten years, 1827-36 ..... 30s. 6d.

„	„	1837-46 .....	36	9
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It seems obvious, then, that mere decline of price cannot, down to 1846, be received as the cause of the apparent decay of the West Indian sugar trade. And even fluctuation of price does not appear to have operated so unfavourably of late years as formerly. The average for the year 1847 was 28s. 3d.; but it will be seen, on reference to the last table, that the average of the six consecutive years, 1829-34, was only 27s. 3d. It will also be seen, however, that from 1840 to 1845 there was a continual fall of price, small in each year, but in the aggregate great, being from the scarcity price of 49s. 1d. (in 1840) down to 32s. 11d. (in 1845)—a fall of 17s. 10d.; yet the price of 1845 was but 1s. 11d. (or about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.) below the thirty years' average. The fall of 1847 was aggravated in effect by following closely on this continuous decline, the whole difference between the average of 1840 and that of 1847 being 20s. 10d. But a careful consideration of the whole table makes it evident that the main cause of West Indian distress is not to be found in any variation of price.

A much more powerful cause appears in the fact that the quantity of their produce available for exportation has been gradually declining during the whole twenty years. Protective duties have secured the transmission of their staple produce to this country, and the following figures show the extent to which the quantity received here has been reduced—

	Imported into the United Kingdom from the British West Indies.		
	Annual Average.		
	Sugar.		Coffee.
	cwts.	lbs.	
In the five years, 1827-31.....	4,006,835	26,670,601	
„ „ 1832-36.....	3,677,313	19,904,536	
„ „ 1837-41.....	2,799,787	13,473,389	
„ „ 1842-46.....	2,493,325	7,985,153	
In the year 1847 .....	3,199,821	6,770,792	

At the same time the supply of sugar and coffee from other British possessions has been increasing, as follows:—

	Imported into the United Kingdom, the produce of, and from, the East India Company's Territories and Ceylon and Mauritius.		
	Annual Average.		
		Sugar.	Coffee.
		cwts.	lbs.
	In the five years, 1827-31.....	541,901	6,868,269
	„ „ 1832-36.....	642,537	8,204,953
	„ „ 1837-41.....	1,196,776	12,052,971
	„ „ 1842-46.....	1,836,638	18,244,259

Thus the *total* supply of sugar from British possessions has been kept nearly upon a level; and if the annual average supply in each quinquennial period be compared with the average price (before stated), a close correspondence will be observed in the direction and extent of their variations.

	Sugar.	
	Total Supply from British Possessions. Annual Average.	Average Price.
	cwts.	s. d.
In the five years, 1827-31.....	4,548,736	28 11
"    "    1832-36.....	4,319,850	32 2
"    "    1837-41.....	3,996,563	39 2
"    "    1842-46.....	4,329,963	34 4
Annual Average for 20 years ....	4,298,778	33 8
In the year 1847 .....	5,800,546	28 3

Or the relation of the supply to the price of British colonial sugar may be expressed, shortly, by a comparison of the former in thousands of cwts. with the latter in pence per cwt., for each quinquennial period, thus:—

Periods.	Supply.	Price.	Excess.		Deficiency.	
			Per Cent. as compared with the Annual Average of Twenty Years*.			
			Of supply.	Of price.	Of supply.	Of price.
	In thousands of cwts.	In Pence, per cwt.				
1827-31.....	4,548	347	5·8	....	....	14·1
1832-36.....	4,319	386	·5	....	....	4·4
1837-41.....	3,996	470	....	16·3	7·	....
1842-46.....	4,329	412	....	1·9	....	·7
In the year 1847	5,800	339	35·	....	....	16·

Thus, in the five years, 1827-31, the West Indian colonies provided 88 per cent. of the supply from British possessions, and in the five years, 1842-46, only 57 per cent., the aggregate amount of this supply having declined in the interval in the proportion of 454 to 432, or nearly 5 per cent.

\* It may be objected to any inference from the contents of this table, that two important elements in the relation of price to supply are not here brought into view—I mean the increase of population, and the extension of the habitual use of sugar. I admit the validity of the objection. But, as the present question is not one requiring for its discussion a very refined analysis of the relation referred to, the omitted elements would seem to be sufficiently represented by an equable (but small) increase, during the whole period, of the price due to a given supply; and, on an inspection of the table with this in the mind, it becomes apparent that the introduction of any such change would only render closer the correspondence between the British supply and the price through the entire period.

It may also be observed, without entering upon any question of party politics touching the admission of a foreign supply, that the fluctuations of price here marked, down to and including that of 1847, appear to be tolerably well accounted for by the variations in the aggregate amount of the colonial supply alone.

So much for the western sugar colonies as a group. But it will already have suggested itself to the reader that, among fourteen or fifteen colonies scattered over a space including some seventeen degrees of latitude, and each subjected to powerful internal influences of its own, it is anything but improbable that there were material variations of individual conditions affecting the production of sugar during the period in question, independently of those shared by the whole; and that no conclusion deduced from the general statements already made respecting the causes of the latter class of variations can be deemed a safe one, till it is in some degree confirmed by an examination in detail.

The annual accounts of imports, exports, and shipping, as to each colony (see the appended tables) afford some, though very inadequate, means of instituting such an examination; and the following tables, compiled from returns of the quantity of sugar imported from each colony into the United Kingdom, during each of the fifteen years 1832-46, will further aid this purpose.

## WINDWARD ISLANDS.

*Sugar imported from, into the United Kingdom.*

	Trinidad.	Grenada.	St. Vincent.	St. Lucia.	Tobago.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
1832.....	312,266	188,231	186,812	47,966	111,522
1833.....	286,303	204,074	194,889	46,548	86,527
1834.....	339,615	194,542	213,017	63,306	79,018
1835.....	289,393	170,280	195,057	54,744	77,260
1836.....	312,141	156,311	186,482	38,084	117,643
	1,539,718	933,438	976,257	250,648	471,970
1837.....	295,367	161,922	201,191	51,430	90,803
1838.....	286,247	156,798	194,182	61,691	71,621
1839.....	268,669	117,260	151,899	50,215	66,244
1840.....	245,778	88,982	101,020	37,667	51,548
1841.....	281,606	84,270	110,205	51,115	48,164
	1,377,667	609,232	758,497	252,118	328,380
1842.....	286,005	83,836	127,269	65,564	46,913
1843.....	323,360	85,935	132,846	54,299	45,838
1844.....	274,558	78,590	135,637	69,383	49,317
1845.....	364,152	71,252	132,673	71,250	62,709
1846.....	353,293	76,931	129,870	63,566	38,822
	1,601,368	396,544	658,295	324,062	243,599

LEEWARD ISLANDS. *Sugar imported from, into the United Kingdom.*

	Antigua.	St. Kitts.	Dominica.	Nevis.	Virgin Islands.	Montserrat.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
1832....	143,336	80,602	58,270	39,848	14,999	20,856
1833....	129,519	80,390	47,372	42,287	14,969	15,507
1834....	257,177	105,355	54,876	59,748	21,926	26,631
1835...	174,818	87,614	25,014	39,637	13,821	16,261
1836....	135,482	64,810	35,213	24,723	13,510	11,760
	840,332	418,771	220,745	206,243	79,225	91,015
1837....	62,170	73,270	33,724	24,269	13,534	5,695
1838....	203,043	93,597	48,290	25,410	7,279	10,413
1839....	222,689	135,541	29,385	36,731	5,249	13,443
1840....	203,071	94,390	34,673	27,857	7,366	12,205
1841....	144,103	63,936	42,342	12,124	8,397	10,839
	835,076	460,741	188,414	126,391	41,825	52,595
1842....	147,414	95,634	55,278	23,853	5,866	13,685
1843....	173,401	77,360	46,118	24,649	6,750	8,913
1844....	225,150	119,710	52,803	29,590	2,454	12,547
1845....	210,013	122,773	57,883	30,858	7,177	11,265
1846....	102,644	91,022	52,700	26,714	6,786	5,316
	858,622	506,499	264,782	135,664	29,033	51,726

JAMAICA, BARBADOES, AND BRITISH GUIANA.  
*Sugar imported from, into the United Kingdom.*

	Jamaica.	Barbadoes.	British Guiana.	
			Demerara.	Berbice.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
1832.....	1,431,689	266,465	736,562	134,036
1833.....	1,256,991	384,971	754,122	101,736
1834.....	1,256,253	394,527	687,282	90,699
1835.....	1,148,760	344,689	760,376	126,485
1836.....	1,054,042	373,428	864,134	213,714
	6,147,735	1,764,080	3,802,476	666,670
1837.....	904,299	445,713	792,852	150,536
1838.....	1,053,181	473,587	655,173	180,127
1839.....	765,078	395,109	440,132	126,720
1840.....	518,541	207,484	486,487	93,157
1841.....	528,585	257,108	415,261	90,063
	3,769,684	1,779,001	2,789,905	640,603
1842.....	779,149	312,568	375,318	89,922
1843.....	659,633	349,048	434,808	85,175
1844.....	529,935	328,708	447,817	95,810
1845.....	742,867	351,485	499,102	120,575
1846.....	572,883	302,496	252,449	73,307
	3,284,467	1,644,305	2,009,494	474,789

The leading points of these tables may be expressed thus:—

<i>Importations.</i>	
<i>Greater in 1842-46 than in 1832-36.</i>	<i>Less in 1842-46 than in 1832-36.</i>
From Trinidad ..... by 4* per cent.	From Grenada ..... by 57·5 per cent.
St. Lucia ..... 29·6   ,,	St. Vincent ..... 32·6   ,,
Antigua..... 2·1   ,,	Tobago ..... 48·4   ,,
St. Kitts ..... 21·   ,,	Nevis ..... 34·   ,,
Dominica ..... 20·   ,,	Virgin Islands ..... 63·5   ,,
	Montserrat ..... 43·1   ,,
	Jamaica..... 46·5   ,,
	Barbadoes..... 6·8   ,,
	Demerara ..... 47·1   ,,
	Berbice ..... 28·8   ,,

The diminution between 1832-36 and 1842-46 upon the importations from all these colonies, taken together, was 32·1 per cent.

The aggregate quantity of sugar imported from Trinidad, St. Lucia, Antigua, St. Kitts, and Dominica, in the five years, 1832-36, amounted to 3,270,214 cwts.; forming 17·7 per cent. of the quantity imported from all the West Indian colonies during the same period. The quantity imported from these five islands in the five years, 1842-46, was 3,555,333 cwts.; forming 28·4 per cent. of the importations from the West Indian colonies. It will at once be observed that the two most important islands in this apparently fortunate list, Trinidad and Antigua, are those which exhibit the smallest increase. The remaining three, however, St. Lucia, St. Kitts, and Dominica, yielded, in 1832-36, an aggregate of 890,164 cwts., and in 1842-46 one of 1,095,343 cwts.

The greatest variation in any particular group is, obviously, that observed in the Leeward Islands: the importations from Antigua, St. Kitts, and Dominica, having increased from 1,509,751 cwts. in five years, to 1,689,183 cwts., while those from Nevis, the Virgin Isles, and Montserrat, fell from 376,483 to 216,423 cwts. The increase in the larger (Leeward) islands did not make good more than about half the deficiency in the lesser ones; but it appears probable that, by a close comparison of these islands with each other and with those the importations from which have most fallen off, the main causes of the general decline would receive additional illustration.

It would not be proper, even in so cursory a review as the present, to omit all notice of the peculiar conditions under which labour and capital are applied in the West Indies. The climate precludes the employment of the labour of Europeans in the field; and the same cause, combined with the social advantages of a residence in England, also tends strongly to make the British proprietors absentees. The French West Indian proprietors formerly, and the Spanish at present, are much more accustomed to reside on their plantations; but it is apparent that both the causes of absenteeism alluded to bear somewhat less strongly upon them. The medium latitude of Spain is about 40° N., that of Cuba 22° N.; giving a difference of only 18°. The medium latitude of England is about 53° N., that of Jamaica about 18° N.; giving a difference of 35°; and the other British sugar colonies stretch from the latitude of Jamaica, in close succession, southwards to near the line\*. It would, however, be erroneous to associate the

\* But as it is well known that latitude is only a rough indication of the thermal conditions of climate, it may be worth while to compare the countries mentioned

obvious inconveniences of climate, thus indicated, with a corresponding degree of insalubrity. The actual effect of the climate of the West Indies on the health of Europeans seems to vary much, and not to be governed, in any appreciable degree, by mere latitude. According to the returns of the mortality of the British troops stationed there during the twenty years 1817-36, confirmed, generally, by other evidence, the most unhealthy of the colonies are Tobago, Dominica, St. Lucia, and Jamaica; and the least so, Antigua, Montserrat, the Virgin Isles, and Barbadoes; the climate of those last named being, apparently, not much less favourable to the health of white men than that of England; while, in the former, the average annual mortality per 1,000 was three and four times as great.

It is impossible here to enter, to any good purpose, upon the question of the comparative value of free and slave labour, which seems to lie at the root of the competition now instituted between the British and Spanish colonies. Nor would the necessary limits of this paper admit even of an attempt adequately to enumerate the various considerations which must enter into any just estimate of the advantages and disadvantages to West Indian commerce arising from time to time, during the twenty years in view, from the legislative restrictions of the parent country. The abolition of slavery, however, as a specific act of paramount importance, seems to demand particular notice; especially as it was accompanied by the payment of a large sum from the imperial treasury by way of compensation, which, as a material modification of the capital of the proprietors, may also be supposed to have had a considerable effect on their commercial operations. The abolition of slavery (from 1st August, 1834) was effected by the Act 3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 73; children under six years of age being declared free at once; the prædial slaves, or those employed in agriculture, to become apprentices until 1st August, 1838, and the

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with reference to actual observations. According to the temperature tables compiled by Professor Dove, and published in the Transactions of the British Association for 1847 (p. 273, *et seq.*), the mean annual temperature of London is 50°-83 Farenheit; and that of Kingston, Jamaica, 78°-77, of St. Kitts, 81°-27, and of Demerara, 80°-71. Schomburgk states that of Barbadoes at 81°-32. This gives a difference between the annual mean of London, and the average annual mean of these four colonies, of about 30°. Dove states the annual mean of Madrid at 58°-16; and that of Havannah at 77°-17, a difference of only 19°. With reference to the effect of temperature on the cultivation of sugar, there is much force in the following passage from the Edinburgh Review for April, 1849. "This plant (sugar), according to Humboldt, will thrive where the mean temperature is from 64° to 67°. It may be cultivated with advantage where this mean is not lower than 67° or 68°, but it thrives best where the mean temperature is 76° or 77°. Other things being equal, therefore, those countries which enjoy the latter mean temperature will ultimately beat all others out of the market. Now the map of isothermal lines shows that southern Spain enjoys a mean temperature of 64° to 67°; it has long ceased, therefore, to supply sugar to foreign markets. Northern Africa is a little below 70°, and the Canary Islands a little above 70°, and the sugar culture has, in consequence, also forsaken them. Barbadoes, Jamaica, Demerara, and Surinam, have all a mean temperature which exceeds 77°—the most favourable degree of warmth. But Cuba, and the more favoured parts of north-eastern Brazil, about Pernambuco, enjoy the precise temperature which is most propitious to this special crop. *All other things being equal*, therefore, these countries—provided only that they can supply the demand—must ultimately drive the other sugar producers we have named out of the markets of the world."

non-prædial till 1st August, 1840. The legislature of Antigua declared the slaves in that island entirely free from 1st August, 1834; and, ultimately, the prædial labourers, with the rest, were freed on 1st August, 1838. The number of slaves for whom compensation was allowed, the average value per head, and the amount awarded to each of these colonies, are stated in the following table.

	No. of Slaves.	Average Value of a Slave between 1822 and 1830.	Sum awarded.
		£ s. d.	£
Jamaica .....	311,692	44 15 2	6,161,927
Barbadoes .....	82,807	47 1 3	1,721,345
<b>WINDWARD ISLANDS.</b>			
Trinidad .....	22,359	105 4 5	1,039,119
Grenada .....	23,536	59 6 0	616,444
St. Vincent .....	22,997	58 6 8	592,508
St. Lucia .....	13,348	56 18 7	335,627
Tobago .....	11,621	45 12 0	234,064
	93,861		2,817,762
<b>LEEWARD ISLANDS.</b>			
Antigua .....	29,537	32 12 10	425,866
St. Kitts .....	20,660	36 6 10	331,630
Dominica .....	14,384	43 8 7	275,923
Nevis .....	8,722	39 3 11	151,007
Virgin Isles .....	5,192	31 16 1	72,940
Montserrat .....	6,355	36 17 10	103,558
	84,850		1,360,924
British Guiana .....	84,915	114 11 5*	4,297,117
Totals for the Sugar Colonies .....	658,125		16,359,075
Honduras .....	1,920	120 4 7	101,958
Bahamas .....	9,705	29 8 9	128,340
Totals for all the West Indian Colonies	669,750		16,589,373

The commercial effect of the payment of the compensation money may be assumed to have been important from a comparison of its

\* The very great difference in the sale-value of slaves observable in the different colonies previous to emancipation was chiefly the result of a law passed for the registration of slaves, and which forbid their transfer from one colony to another,—a measure framed in a beneficent spirit, but the wisdom of which was very questionable. In the Bahamas, where the slave population was redundant, labour was necessarily cheap, and the value of those by whom it must be performed was low. In Guiana, on the other hand, and in Trinidad, where there was an abundance of fertile land to be reclaimed, the number of labourers was quite inadequate, and their value proportionally high. There would have been great advantage to the owners, and, under proper regulations, no hardship upon the negroes, to have removed them from places where their labour was not needed to colonies where it could be profitably employed.—Porter, *Progress of the Nation*, 1847, p. 812.



amount with the annual value of the exports of these colonies, as before stated, during the five years 1832-36.

	Exports, Average Annual Value, 1832-36.	Compensation Money awarded in July, 1835.
	£	£
Jamaica .....	2,975,260	6,161,927
Barbadoes .....	621,608*	1,721,345
Windward Islands .....	1,165,109	2,817,762
Leeward Islands.....	597,461	1,360,924
British Guiana .....	1,853,305	4,297,117
Honduras .....	294,464	101,958
Bahamas.....	89,190	128,340
	7,596,397	16,589,373

The changes made in the duties levied on the importation of the sugar of the West Indian colonies into the United Kingdom will be considered in dealing with Mauritius, a comparative view being in some degree requisite to render obvious the effect of these changes.

Besides the sugar colonies, there are, in the West Indian group, the Bahamas and Honduras. The trade of the former has but little importance.

The Bahamas may be described as a group of islands, several hundreds in number, composed chiefly of coral rocks, and few of them inhabited, extending some 700 miles, N.W. and S.E. from the coast of Florida to that of Hayti—between 21° and 27° N. lat. Chief export, salt. A large number of the inhabitants are employed in cruising about in flat-bottomed sloops, rescuing vessels endangered (or saving their crews and cargoes when wrecked) in the intricate channels through these islands which form the principal passage between the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico. They also carry on a part of the transit trade between the West India Islands and the United States, and the North American colonies. See McCulloch's Geographical Dictionary, art. Bahamas.

Honduras is little more than a coast settlement for facilitating the cutting and exportation of mahogany and logwood from the forests which cover the eastern coast of Central America between lat. 16° and 18° N.

Till near the close of the period in view, mahogany and logwood from this quarter were admitted for consumption in the United Kingdom under protective duties.

On *Mahogany*, the Import Duties were, from 1826 to 1831:—

	£	s.	d.
Of Bermuda or the Bahamas, or imported directly from the			
Bay of Honduras .....	2	10	0 per ton.
Imported from Jamaica .....	4	0	0 ”
Otherwise imported .....	7	0	0 ”

\* This amount is doubtless somewhat less than it would have been under ordinary circumstances, in consequence of the hurricane of 1831, the most destructive ever sustained in Barbadoes. It is said that 2,500 persons were killed; and that the pecuniary loss reached an aggregate of 2,500,000*l.* sterling. See McCulloch's Geographical Dictionary, I., 293; and Schomburgk's History of Barbadoes, p. 52 *et seq.*

From 1832 to 1838:—	£	s.	d.	
Of Bermuda, &c., &c. ....	1	10	0	per ton.
From any other British possession .....	4	0	0	„
Otherwise imported .....	7	10	0	„

From 5th July, 1838, the duty on Foreign was reduced to 5*l.* per ton.

From 9th July, 1842, the duties were reduced to

Colonial.....	0	5	0	„
Foreign .....	1	0	0	„

And from 19th March, 1844, both duties were repealed.

The quantity of mahogany imported from the British West Indies into the United Kingdom, in the three years 1827-8-9, was 43,360 tons; giving an annual average of 14,453 tons. In the same years the whole quantity retained for home consumption was 54,520 tons, or an annual average of 18,173 tons. The protection, therefore, was effective in increasing the general price to the consumer; and, like the similar duties on Canadian timber, gave a preference, in the market, to an inferior article\*. In 1844-5-6 the quantities imported from the British West Indies were

In 1844 .....	17,423 tons.
1845 .....	21,357 „
1846 .....	24,071 „
Average .....	20,950

So the supply increased after the total loss of protection.

The quantity retained for consumption in the United Kingdom after the abolition of the import duties cannot be ascertained; but in the three years 1842-3-4 the aggregate was 64,813 tons; the supply from the British West Indies in the same period being 45,233 tons. The total quantity imported, colonial and foreign, was, in 1845, 38,350 tons; and in 1846, 41,689 tons. The chief competitors with our own colonies in the supply of the British market, hitherto, have been Hayti and Cuba.

On *Logwood*, the Import Duties were, from 1825 to 1842:—

	£	s.	d.	
Colonial.....	0	3	0	per ton.
Foreign .....	0	4	6	„

From 9th July, 1842, was imposed an uniform duty of... 0 2 0 „

And from 19th March, 1845, the duty was abolished.

The quantity of logwood imported from the British West Indies into the United Kingdom in the three years 1827-8-9 was 24,080 tons; giving an annual average of 8,026 tons. In the same years the quantity retained for home consumption was 25,308 tons, or an

\* That which is imported from the islands is called Spanish mahogany; it is not so large as that from Honduras, being generally in logs from 20 to 26 inches square, and 10 feet long, while the latter is usually from 2 to 4 feet square, and 12 to 14 feet long, but some logs are much larger. \* \* \* Like the pine tribe, the timber is best on dry rocky soils, or in exposed situations. That which is most accessible at Honduras grows upon moist low lands, and is, generally speaking, decidedly inferior to that brought from Cuba and Hayti; being soft, coarse, and spongy; while the other is close-grained and hard, of a darker colour, and sometimes strongly figured. Honduras mahogany has, however, the advantage of holding glue admirably well; and is, for this reason, frequently used as a ground on which to lay veneers of the finer sorts.—McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary, art. Mahogany.

annual average of 8,436 tons. In subsequent years the excess of the home consumption over the colonial supply increased; and during the first sixteen years of the twenty now in view, while the protective duty was continued, was always sufficient to render the additional duty effective upon the price. In 1844-5-6, the quantities imported from the British West Indies were—

In 1844	.....	11,013 tons
1845	.....	9,219 „
1846	.....	7,335 „
Average		<u>9,555 „</u>

The quantity retained for consumption in the United Kingdom, after the abolition of the import duty, cannot be ascertained; but in the three years 1842-3-4 the aggregate was 56,916 tons, the supply from the British colonies in the same period being only 25,099 tons. The whole quantity imported, colonial and foreign, was, in 1845, 23,020 tons, and in 1846, 28,105 tons; showing a rapid increase after the abolition of the duty. Mexico and Hayti have, hitherto, been the chief competitors with our own colonies in the supply of the British market.

The West Indian group has also long afforded to our merchants certain facilities for carrying on the trade between England and some neighbouring countries; and so may be regarded as the medium of a transit trade, considerable in the earlier years of the period now in view, and not yet extinguished. In particular, as depôts for British manufactures intended for the supply of the South American continent, the position of the West Indian colonies has been changing ever since the Spanish American states achieved their independence (in the four or five years immediately preceding 1827), and thus became open to a legitimate, as before they were approachable only by a contraband trade. Had the continental colonies of Spain, like those of England forty years before, settled down to the pursuits of peace as soon as their independence was secured, it is manifest that the indirect trade previously carried on with the United Kingdom would much more rapidly have assumed a direct character, to the profit of both parties. But, as is well known, their civil contentions have, down even to the present day, not only much checked the development of their productive resources, but have also attached considerable risk to the embarkation of capital in the arrangements necessary to a direct trade. Hence the change has been so slow that, at the end of a quarter of a century, the British West Indian colonies still retain a remnant of the transit trade. The precise extent of this trade is difficult to ascertain. But as some portion of the British produce exported to these colonies has hitherto, undoubtedly, been re-exported, and the portion so disposed of is known to have been diminishing during the period now in view, it is obvious that the extent of the trade referred to is a material consideration in any estimate of the commercial progress of these colonies from returns either of their aggregate exports and imports, or of their trade with this country. I am not aware of the existence in England of means by which the distinction here suggested may be

drawn with any degree of certainty\*; but the following tables may aid the conception of a general idea sufficiently accurate to correct some of the fallacies occasionally current in discussions of the subject.

Years.	Declared Value of British Produce Exported to				Years.	Declared Value of British Produce Exported to			
	Cuba.	Columbia	Peru.	Chili.		Cuba.	Columbia	Peru.	Chili.
	£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£
1827....	378,768	213,972	228,466	100,134	1837 ..	599,145	170,451	476,374	625,545
1828....	270,444	261,113	374,615	709,371	1838 ..	651,652	174,338	412,195	413,647
1829....	371,618	232,703	300,171	818,950	1839 ..	458,145	267,112	635,058	1,103,073
1830....	371,670	216,751	368,469	540,626	1840 ..	514,782	359,743	799,991	1,334,873
1831....	366,561	248,250	409,003	661,617	1841 ..	592,546	158,972	536,046	438,090
Averages	351,812	234,557	336,144	624,139	Averages	563,252	226,123	571,932	783,045
1832....	247,213	283,568	275,611	708,193	1842 ..	366,253	231,711	684,313	950,466
1833....	319,751	121,826	387,524	816,817	1843 ..	624,871	378,521	659,961	938,959
1834....	530,802	199,996	299,235	896,221	1844 ..	657,214	264,688	658,380	807,633
1835....	437,964	132,242	441,324	606,176	1845 ..	695,479	390,149	878,708	1,077,615
1836....	612,803	185,172	606,332	861,903	1846 ..	844,112	472,007	820,535	959,322
Averages	429,706	184,560	402,005	777,862	Averages	637,565	347,415	740,179	946,799

[Vide Sessional Paper, No. 656 of 1847.]

#### Summary.

	Quinquennial Averages.			
	1827-31.	1832-36.	1837-41.	1842-46.
	£	£	£	£
Cuba .....	351,812	429,706	563,252	637,565
Columbia .....	234,557	184,560	226,123	347,415
Peru .....	336,144	402,005	571,932	740,179
Chili .....	624,139	777,862	783,045	946,799
Average Exports to the British West Indian colonies in the same periods .....	1,546,652	1,794,133	2,144,352	2,671,958
General aggregate .....	3,182,681	2,938,282	3,383,151	2,644,028
	4,729,333	4,732,415	5,527,503	5,315,986

Thus, though the diminution of the exports to the British West Indies be traceable mainly to internal causes, it is at least highly probable

\* The reader may, however, refer with advantage to the Commons' Sessional Paper, No. 679 of 1846, containing detailed returns of exports and imports into and from the West Indian colonies from 1835 to 1844. For instance, it is stated, at page 325 of this return, that the value of the "British cotton manufactures" re-exported from Jamaica to Columbia, and to the foreign West Indies, in 1835-6-7, and in 1842-3-4, was as follows:—

In 1835 .....	£413,250	In 1842 .....	£216,140
1836 .....	251,954	1843 .....	208,132
1837 .....	240,317	1844 .....	142,836
Average .....	301,840	Average .....	189,036

that a portion of it, especially in the last quinquennial period, is due to an extension of the direct trade with South America.

The following table confirms the general inference that the commerce of the West Indian group has declined during the latter half of the period in view, showing that though the *number* of vessels belonging to these colonies has increased, their average *size*, and their *aggregate tonnage* has decreased considerably.

*Shipping registered as belonging to the West Indian Colonies.*

	1836*.			1846†.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Average size of Vessels.	Vessels.	Tons.	Average size of Vessels.
			Tons.			Tons.
Bahamas .....	140	4,181	29	157	3,637	23
Jamaica .....	120	5,584	46	98	3,411	34
Leeward Islands .....	175	3,047	17	192	2,180	11
Windward Islands ....	145	6,442	45	159	4,679	23
Barbadoes .....	34	1,477	43	42	1,666	39
British Guiana .....	50	2,491	49	79	3,216	40
	664	23,222	34	727	18,789	25

*The African Group,*

as here formed, consists of the settlements on the western coast, and the Cape colony. The former are between the tropics, and are little more than trading stations; the latter lies a few degrees south of the tropics (in the same latitude as New South Wales) and is a colony, properly so called. Excepting their situation on the same continent, there is no reason for classing them together.

THE COAST SETTLEMENTS

Of these there is little to be said, except to mark their positions.

Of the whole western coast-line of Africa—extending about 7,000 miles—the first 500, it will be remembered, are occupied by the Atlantic frontier of Morocco, and about the next 1,000 are closely backed by the great desert, along the south-western extremity of which flows the river Senegal, the most northerly of the great streams falling into the sea from this coast. The next of these rivers, at a further distance of about 200 miles, is the Gambia‡ (lat. 13° 13' N.), about nine miles wide at the mouth; and at the entrance of the river on St. Mary's Island, near the main land, on the south side, is Bathurst, the most northerly of the English settlements.

\* Revenue Tables, 1838, p. 43.

† Ibid, 1846, p. 51.

‡ The country between the Senegal and Gambia rivers has long been the principal seat of the French settlements on this coast, and the source of the *Gum Senegal*. During the last war we held these settlements as conquests. In 1814 we restored them; but reserved right to settle on the Gambia. Our present settlements were then formed; and gave us a part of the gum trade, which, however, has not been retained without several disputes with the French settlers. In lat. 18° 6' N. (about 160 miles north of the Senegal) is the Moorish coast-town of Portendic, in the gum-trade of which we participate with France, under treaty. Claims for losses sustained by an alleged violation of our treaty-rights by France in 1834-5 have recently been discussed in the House of Commons. See Sessional Paper, No. 117 of 1848; also a volume of papers presented to Parliament in 1845.

About 300 miles up the river is another settlement, on Macarthy's Island; and between these are several others.

About 500 miles (by the coast) further south, is the settlement of Sierra Leone: a mountainous but fertile peninsula (between the rivers Sierra Leone and Camaranka), about 18 miles by 12. This settlement was formed in 1786, with free negroes, and chiefly at the instance of Granville Sharp. The river Sierra Leone appears to be merely an estuary, about seven miles wide, into which a river debouches. It is said to be easy of entrance. On the south side of the entrance is a good bay, on which Freetown, the centre of the settlement, is built. On the neighbouring coasts are several branch settlements, or factories; the principal being on the (three) Isles de Los, about 60 miles north of Sierra Leone, and five or six from the coast.

The third, and most southerly, of the coast settlements is that of which Cape Coast Castle (lat. 5° 6' N.) is the centre—having the branch settlement of Anamaboe at a distance of about 10 miles, and Accra of about 70 miles to the east; and Dix Cove about 50 miles to the west.

From Sierra Leone to Cape Coast is about 700 miles. From one extremity to the other, therefore, these settlements include between them about 1,200 miles of coast, or about one-sixth of the entire coast line from Tangier to Cape Town.

The official returns of the population of the settlements on the Gambia relate only to St. Mary's and Mac Carthy's Islands. The area of St. Mary's is said to be five square miles; and it contained in 1833, whites 36 (including 5 females), blacks 2,704; total 2,740: and in 1846, whites 50 (including 7 females), blacks 3,639; total 3,689. The area of Mac Carthy's Island is said to be 7 square miles; and the last account of its population is dated 1836, when it contained 7 whites (all males) and 1,155 blacks. The chief article of trade is the gum Senegal.

The population of Sierra Leone was estimated by the Governor, in May, 1847, at 45,000\*.

The chief imports into Sierra Leone are, from Great Britain, cotton manufactures, hardwares, spirits, &c.; from the United States, tobacco, lumber, and coarse cottons; from the Hanse Towns, cottons and miscellaneous articles; and from Portugal, some coarse pottery. The exports are, teak and other timber, palm oil, ground-nuts (as yielding an oil now much in demand for lubricating machinery), ginger, pepper, arrow-root, and other tropical produce most readily raised by a people nearly destitute of capital and agricultural skill†. But it appears that the official accounts are far from presenting the true quantities or values of either the imports or the exports; that, as to the *imports*, large quantities of goods are taken to factories on the neighbouring rivers, in order to escape the custom-house at Sierra Leone; and, as to the *exports*, that these are commonly collected from such factories, brought into the harbour of Sierra Leone, and there transhipped into outward-bound vessels; so that the true amount of the imports of the colony is greater, and of the exports less, than the amounts returned‡. It is also to be observed that of one valuable article exported from these settlements, gold dust, no account is taken, either there or at home. It was estimated, for Sierra Leone, in the year 1847, at a value of from 16,000*l.* to 20,000*l.*

\* B. B. (printed) 1846, p. 138. See, also, a very full report on the state of the Settlement, by Acting-Governor Pine (dated Oct. 27, 1848), in B. B. (printed) 1847, p. 187.

† B. B. (printed) 1847, p. 187.

‡ B. B. (printed) 1846, pp. 141-2.

Of the population of the territory more or less distinctly attached to Cape Coast and the neighbouring settlements (estimated in 1847 at 6,000 square miles) no census has ever been made. The latest estimate (December, 1847) gives a total of 275,000; the number of whites at Cape Coast being 40, including 7 females. The trade much resembles that of Sierra Leone. The Governor, in his last report, states that the population has much increased of late years, that the habits of the people have improved, and that they are rapidly increasing their consumption of furniture and clothing of European manufacture\*.

The following is a summary of the official returns comprised in the appended tables. It applies only to Sierra Leone and Gambia; there being no returns from the Cape Coast settlements.

	Quinquennial Averages.			
	1827-31.	1832-36.	1837-41.	1842-46.
Imports ..... £	136,589	158,815	196,396	201,478
Exports ..... £	116,570	157,059	207,040	250,330
Shipping inwards..... tons	26,179	30,683	31,647	39,686
„ outwards ..... „	25,183	30,224	31,194	39,965

After making due allowance for the defective nature of the returns, the steady increase here exhibited of the trade brought under official cognisance may be regarded as affording some evidence of considerable and regular progress in the extent of the entire commerce of the Coast settlements.

As these settlements have also facilitated the operations for suppressing the Slave Trade, the most lucrative branch of the native commerce, I may state the number of slaves captured and landed alive, on which bounty has been paid to the captors by the British Government during the period in view.

In 1827-31.	In 1832-36.	In 1837-41.	In 1842-46.
5,393	2,325	8,652	1,332
2,928	3,169	4,384	5,520
5,091	2,984	7,188	3,219
7,666	6,899	2,364	4,930
3,308	5,748	5,139	2,086
24,386	21,125	27,727	17,087
Total 90,325. Bounty paid: 527,606 <i>l</i> .			

The greater number were landed at Sierra Leone, and located there. For further particulars, see S.P. 116 of 1847.

The following table affords a comparative view, for the years 1836 and 1846, of the shipping registered as belonging to the Gambia and Sierra Leone settlements. There are no returns of shipping belonging to the settlements about Cape Coast.

\* B.B. (printed) 1847, p. 202.

	Bathurst (Gambia.)			Sierra Leone.		
	Number of Ships.	Aggregate Tonnage.	Average Size.	Number of Ships.	Aggregate Tonnage.	Average Size.
In 1836 .....	17	959	56	15	1,654	110
In 1846 .....	52	1,922	37	13	693	53

[R.T. 1838, p. 43; 1846, p. 51.]

## THE CAPE COLONY,

at the southern extremity of the African continent, is stated to have (W. of the Keiskanna river) an area of about 130,000 square miles.

The colonial territory is divided by three ranges of mountains into as many irregular belt-like plateaus or terraces, following, generally, the line of the coast. The lowest and most fertile of these, next the coast, varies from 20 to 60 miles in width, and has a comparatively mild and equable climate. The surface of the next more elevated has about the same mean width, but is more rugged, less fertile, and has a less favourable climate. The third is said to lie at a mean elevation above the sea of about 3,000 feet; and its soil and climate render it, for the most part, an unprofitable desert. Generally, the most level and fertile districts are in the south and east; the least so in the north and west of the colony. The harbours are few for the length of coast; and the interior communications have hitherto been rendered difficult by the extreme ruggedness of the greater part of the country, the small number of the population scattered over its surface, and the expense of constructing permanent roads. Since 1844 several new lines of road have been constructed by the government through the most fertile and promising districts.

It is estimated that about two-fifths of the whole area of the colony are unfit for either agricultural or pastoral purposes; and the proportion well adapted for agriculture is said to be small. The whole quantity of land granted in the colony, up to the 31st of December, 1846, was 41,391,377 acres; being about half of the entire area, or five-sixths of what is supposed to be capable of use\*.

In the B.B. returns the total population is stated to have been, in 1823, 116,205; of which there were returned as Christians (white and free coloured) 48,699, free blacks 32,538, and negro apprentices and slaves 34,968. In 1836 the total was stated to be 150,110; comprising 114,014 free persons, white and coloured; and 36,096 apprentices. In the B.B. for 1847 the total population is stated at 169,963; and this is divided into 71,113 white, and 75,977 coloured. But this division leaves more than 21,000 of the total unaccounted for. If the returns of sex are to be relied upon, the females were to the males, in 1823, as 85 to 100; in 1836 as 95 to 100; and in 1847 as 93 to 100. The large proportion of Dutch among the white inhabitants is roughly marked by a return obtained in 1846 of the number of persons attached to christian congregations of the chief religious denominations in the colony. The whole number returned was 112,058; of which there were whites 70,310; and of these no less than 51,848 belonged to the Dutch reformed church†.

\* B.B. (printed) 1846, p. 165.

† The return will be found in the B.B. (printed) for 1846, p. 159. There has, hitherto, been but little communication between the English and the Dutch settlers.



It would appear that the population of the Cape was but little affected by immigration from Europe during the period in view. The returns available for the years 1841 to 1844 inclusive, relate only to the arrivals at Port Elizabeth; and these state the total number of immigrants to have been, in 1841, 55; in 1842, 184; in 1843, 367; and in 1844, 270. By the Customs' returns the number of emigrants from the United Kingdom to the Cape were, in 1845, 496; in 1846, 545; and in 1847, 445\*.

The number of slaves upon the Colonial Register, when the Act of Emancipation passed, was 38,427. The average value of a slave during the years 1822-30 was ascertained to have been 73*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* And the amount of compensation awarded was 1,247,401*l.*

The following is a summary of the appended tables referring to the Cape Colony.

	Quinquennial Averages.			
	1827-31.	1832-36.	1837-41.	1842-46.
Imports ..... <i>£</i>	373,775	508,550	1,019,188	837,661
Exports† ..... <i>£</i>	273,285	340,204	619,808	419,516
Shipping inwards ..... tons	67,997	107,894	156,269	166,387
„ outwards ..... „	65,399	106,071	166,387	160,991

This colony has a great advantage in its position in the track of all the European trade with India; and this has already undoubtedly given it a value much beyond what is due to its soil and climate alone.

The excess of both imports and exports apparent in the third period (1837-41) is traceable to the operation of the British import duties on coffee; and does not, properly speaking, indicate any increase of the commerce of the Cape. From September, 1835, to July, 1842, we levied three rates of import duty on coffee: 1. If grown in a British colony, 6*d.* per lb. 2. If brought from (though not the growth of) any British possession within the limits of the East India Company's charter, 9*d.*; and 3. Otherwise imported, 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb. The difference between the second and third of these duties was found more than sufficient to cover the cost of sending coffee grown in Brazil, Cuba, Java, and elsewhere, into British territories under the charter, for trans-shipment to Great Britain; and the Cape was selected as the most convenient part of these territories. The operation of these duties upon the imports from the Cape is seen in the following statement of the quantities of coffee imported thence into the United Kingdom between 1835 and 1843.

of the interior. This has been attributed to dislike of the English by the Dutch; but there are more obvious causes in the scattered condition of the population, the small number of English settled in the interior, the want of roads, and the almost universal inability of the Dutch farmers to speak the English language. That the difficulty of governing and improving the colony has been much increased by this estrangement cannot be doubted. See Bunbury's *Journal of a Residence at the Cape of Good Hope*, 1848, pp. 85, 182, 234. The Dutch inhabitants have little intercourse with Europe; and what they have is chiefly with Holland.

\* Eighth Report of the Land and Emigration Commissioners, p. 32.

† The value of the exports from this colony falls greatly short of that of its imports, the balance being provided by bills of exchange drawn by the commissariat department at the Cape upon the Lords of the Treasury, to meet the expenditure incurred on account of the government. The produce of the Cape does not offer that variety of articles from which large cargoes can be assorted for the markets either of Europe or of India. Some part of the exports at present made consists of the produce of India and China.—Porter, *Progress of the Nation*, 1847, p. 781.

In 1835.....	338 lbs.	In 1839 .....	15,126,670 lbs.
1836.....	32,540 „	1840 .....	27,882,978 „
1837.....	742 „	1841 .....	11,633,259 „
1838.....	506,874 „	1842 .....	1,572,027 „
In 1843.....	540 lbs.*		

The chief exports of the colony are *wine* and *wool*, with some hides, tallow, and salted beef, goat-skins, and corn and butter. The provisions are sent chiefly to Mauritius and to South America. The exports of wool are increasing rapidly, those of wine decreasing. Both have been, and the latter still is, encouraged by protective duties in this country.

During the five years, 1827-31, the wine of the Cape paid, on importation into the United Kingdom, a duty of 2s. 5d. per gallon; French wines paying 7s. 10d., and other sorts 4s. 10d. per gallon. In the five years, 1842-46, the duties were, on Cape wine, 2s. 9d., and on all other sorts 5s. 6d. per gallon. The quantities of Cape wine imported in each of the two periods sufficiently prove that the protection has not been sufficient to maintain the growth.

*Cape Wine imported.*

In 1827 .....	744,129 gallons	In 1842 .....	303,223 gallons
1828 .....	758,916 „	1843 .....	116,570 „
1829 .....	967,363 „	1844 .....	423,336 „
1830 .....	544,982 „	1845 .....	446,714 „
1831 .....	428,154 „	1846 .....	185,062 „
Average .....	688,708 „	Average .....	294,981 „

A similar comparison touching the exports of wool affords a very different result. During the five years, 1827-31, colonial wool was imported free of duty; but foreign was taxed, if of the value of 1s. per lb., 1d., and if not of that value,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. The same arrangement existed in 1842-46, down to June, 1844; but after that date the duty on foreign wool was abolished.

*Wool imported from the Cape.*

In 1827 .....	44,441 lbs.	In 1842 .....	1,265,768 lbs.
1828 .....	29,326 „	1843 .....	1,728,453 „
1829 .....	37,619 „	1844 .....	2,197,143 „
1830 .....	33,407 „	1845 .....	3,512,924 „
1831 .....	47,868 „	1846 .....	2,958,457 „
Average .....	38,552 „	Average .....	2,332,549 „

The imports consist chiefly of tropical produce, and of materials for clothing, earthenware, hardwares, and soap and candles.

The shipping registered as belonging to the Cape Colony has always been of small amount, but has increased considerably of late years. The following comparative statement is taken from the Revenue Tables for 1838 (p. 43), and for 1846 (p. 51).

			Aggregate		Average Size,
			Tonnage.		Tons.
In 1836 .....	Ships.	16 .....	1,555 .....		97
In 1846 .....	34 .....	4,089 .....			120

*The East Indian Group.*

MAURITIUS,

on account of its comparative proximity to Africa, is classed by geographers with that continent. Commercially and politically it shares

\* Revenue Tables for each year.

much of the character of the West Indies; and it may be regarded as an appendage to Hindoostan, on the ground that about one-third of its population during the last ten years have been migratory natives of that country, and almost entirely dependent upon their native soil for food.

Mauritius lies about 500 miles E. of Madagascar, and 90 N.E. of Bourbon; and forms an irregular oval about 36 miles long, with an average width of 22. It may be compared with Jamaica, as having a similar physical aspect—a low, level, alluvial coast territory, watered by numerous streams from a mountainous interior—and being about as far S. as that island is N. of the Equator. Its area is said to be about 500,000 acres, therefore, about one-tenth that of Jamaica, or four times that of the Isle of Wight. Its climate, however, contrasts with that of Jamaica, as being (according to Col. Tulloch) unfavourable to the negro constitution; while it does not appear to have any decidedly evil influence on that of Europeans. Like the West Indian islands, it may be regarded as a sugar-farm, the inhabitants of which import the greater part of their food; obtaining animal food from Madagascar and the Cape, and grain, chiefly rice, from India. It differs from its western competitors chiefly in its much more recent devotion to sugar culture, and in the greater command of free labour resulting from its proximity to India. The white inhabitants are chiefly French; and, on the strength of national predilection, France still retains a large share of the trade of the island.

The population of Mauritius, by a census taken in 1827, appeared to be 93,631, viz.: white 8,111, and coloured 85,520. Another census, in 1832, gave a total of only 89,616, the whites not being distinguished. By the census of 1836 the total appears to have been 89,207; but this is stated to include 4,337 Indian labourers (immigrants) and 670 European aliens. In the Blue Book for 1845 the population is stated as follows:—

Colonial population .....	Males	76,020	
	Females	52,626	
			128,646
Immigrants—Natives of India.....	Adult Males	38,982	
	Females	6,127	
	Children	2,884	
			47,993
„ „ China and the Malay Coast .....	Males	561	
	Females	....	
			561
„ „ Madagascar .....	Males	157	
	Females	....	
			157
			177,357
Aliens and resident strangers, sex not distinguished.....			2,163
			179,520

Thus, it would seem that among the 174,473 persons whose sex is distinguished, there were only 51 females to every 100 males; a disproportion rather greater than that existing in New South Wales. But this, like every other colonial census yet taken, is liable to much doubt.

Immediately on the abolition of slavery\*, the planters began to import coolies from India. Between 1834 and 1839 the whole number introduced was 25,468, of whom 24,566 were male labourers. In 1839 this immigration was stopped by the Government, as tending, substantially, to a renewal of some of the evils of slavery†.

\* The Act abolishing Slavery did not come into operation in Mauritius till 1st February, 1835.

† For a short history of these operations, see the Sixth General Report of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, p. 20.

In 1843 (under an Order in Council, dated 15th January, 1842,) this immigration was resumed, under regulations; and down to the 30th November, 1847, the numbers introduced were as follows:—

	Adults.		Children.	Total.
	Males.	Females.		
In 1843 .....	26,888	3,373	997	31,258
1844 .....	11,496	1,803	853	14,152
1845 .....	7,677	1,462	1,146	10,285
1846 .....	4,847	1,150	792	6,789
1847 to 30th November .....	4,403	518	288	5,209
	55,311	8,306	4,076	67,693

It is supposed that few, if any, of the immigrants before 1843 remained in the colony in 1847. On deducting from the total number of immigrants between 1843 and 1847, the number of deaths (6,498) and of departures (6,866), it would appear that the immigrants in the colony in 1847 numbered about 55,000, with not more than 17 females to 100 males. [For further particulars, see the Eighth General Report of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, 1848.]

The extent to which the population of the island has, of late years, been dependent upon foreign supplies for subsistence may be inferred from the following statement of the quantity of rice imported in each year since 1834.

1835.....	34,019,070 lbs.	1841.....	79,099,608 lbs.
1836.....	33,465,777 "	1842.....	44,380,548 "
1837.....	55,942,495 "	1843.....	71,658,063 "
1838.....	53,210,943 "	1844.....	58,714,643 "
1839.....	44,254,180 "	1845.....	59,854,368 "
1840.....	46,555,374 "	1846.....	88,424,896 "

The other provisions imported were, in 1844 (which did not differ materially from the average of previous years), bacon and hams, 1,002 cwts.; beef and pork, 16,951 cwts.; beer and ale 135,142 gallons; butter and ghee 6,398 cwts.; cheese 2,838 cwts.; wheat and other grain, besides rice, 303,704 bushels; flour and meal 18,118 barrels; fish, cured, 35,641 cwts., 1,400 barrels, and 86 boxes; and fruit to the value of 2,621*l.*; all which, added to the rice imported in the same year, cannot be estimated at less than 85,000,000 lbs. of solid food; giving to a population of 180,000 about 472 lbs. per head per annum, or 1½ lbs. per day. (S.P. 696 of 1847.)

The following is a summary of the contents of the appended tables, as to Mauritius.

	Quinquennial Averages.			
	1827-31.	1832-36.	1837-41.	1842-46.
Imports .....	£ 748,150	673,740	1,090,884	1,041,162
Exports .....	£ 658,461	739,057	804,807	1,113,167
Shipping inwards .....	tons 90,249	76,468	109,619	123,341
„ outwards .....	„ 87,274	74,445	100,975	121,280

During the earlier years of the period in view, Mauritius was receiving large supplies of capital from without; and in the later years a numerous immigrant population.

The exports of Mauritius consist almost entirely of sugar; the imports are principally food, as stated above, manufactured articles of various kinds from England and France, and bags (for packing the sugar) from Bourbon and from India.

The period referred to by the present paper has been, in many respects, an eventful one for the commerce of Mauritius. Before 1825 the sugar of this island was classed in the British tariff with that of the East Indies, and paid an import duty of 37*s.* per cwt., that of the West Indies paying only 27*s.* In 1825 Mauritius was placed in the same class with the West Indies; and large investments of British capital in the growth of sugar in the island immediately followed. The first ventures proving eminently successful, the trade expanded rapidly, and assumed a speculative character. Then the agitation attending the discussion of the slavery question, followed by the payment of upwards of 2,000,000*l.* sterling as compensation for the slaves emancipated\*, and the introduction of large numbers of immigrants from India, the stoppage of this immigration, in 1839, on account of its abuse, after it had been going on for four or five years, its renewal in 1843, and finally the commercial crisis of 1847, which ruined the chief mercantile houses in this country connected with Mauritius, have successively disturbed the commerce of the colony, and given to it, throughout, an unhealthy and feverish aspect†.

The duties levied on importation into the United Kingdom of unrefined sugar from the West Indies and Mauritius, were, during the period in view:—

From 1825 to 1830, July 5th .....	£1 7 0 per cwt.
1830, July 5th, to 1840, May 15th .....	1 4 0 „
1840, May 15th, to 1845, March 14th, (an addition of 5 per cent. made to customs duties in general) ....	1 5 2½ „
1845, March 14th, to the end of the period here in view:—	
If equal to “white clayed” .....	0 16 4 „
If not equal .....	0 14 0 „

From 1819 to 1830 the duty on East India sugar was 1*l.* 17*s.* 0*d.* per cwt. In 1830 it was reduced to 1*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*; and in 1836 to 1*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.*, as to such British possessions in the East Indies as should prohibit the importation of foreign sugar; the old duty remaining as to the rest. In 1840 the addition of 5 per cent. was applied to these in common with all other duties on sugar. And in 1845 the same reduction and distinction of quality were applied to East as to West Indian sugar; such of the former as should be imported from places not prohibiting the importation of foreign sugar being charged 21*s.* 9*d.* and 18*s.* 8*d.*, in lieu of 16*s.* 4*d.* and 14*s.* as above.

The quantities of unrefined sugar imported into the United Kingdom and retained for consumption in each of the twenty years in view‡, were:—

1827-31.	1832-36.	1837-41.	1842-46.
cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
1827 .... 3,539,860	1832 .... 3,879,808	1837 .... 4,048,663	1842 .... 3,868,437
1828 .... 3,879,250	1833 .... 3,766,405	1838 .... 4,021,240	1843 .... 4,028,307
1829 .... 3,809,706	1834 .... 3,928,556	1839 .... 3,830,390	1844 .... 4,129,443
1830 .... 4,057,224	1835 .... 4,022,841	1840 .... 3,594,407	1845 .... 4,856,624
1831 .... 4,076,251	1836 .... 3,593,137	1841 .... 4,057,878	1846 .... 5,220,248
Average 3,872,238	Average 3,838,149	Average 3,910,515	Average 4,420,611

\* The number of slaves emancipated was 68,613. The average value of a slave in the eight years, 1822-30, was found to have been 69*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* And the amount of compensation awarded was 2,112,632*l.*; or nearly three times the average annual value of the exports in 1832-36.

† Much valuable information respecting the general condition of Mauritius, during the year 1847, will be found in the Sessional Paper, No. 61 of 1848.

‡ S. P. 1848, 400.

And if the following statement\* of the quantities imported from Mauritius be compared with the previous statement as to the West Indies [ante p. 373], the extent to which the produce of the former has aided in making up the deficient supply from the latter will be at once apparent.

1827-31.		1832-36.		1837-41.		1842-46.	
cwts.		cwts.		cwts.		cwts.	
1827	.... 204,344	1832	.... 541,770	1837	.... 537,961	1842	.... 689,335
1828	.... 361,325	1833	.... 529,352	1838	.... 604,671	1843	.... 476,923
1829	.... 297,958	1834	.... 555,860	1839	.... 612,586	1844	.... 540,620
1830	.... 485,710	1835	.... 558,237	1840	.... 545,009	1845	.... 716,173
1831	.... 517,554	1836	.... 497,303	1841	.... 716,635	1846	.... 845,198
Average 373,378		Average 536,524		Average 603,372		Average 653,649	
		In 1847 .....		1,193,871 cwts.			

The following is a comparison of the shipping registered as belonging to Mauritius in 1836 and in 1846.

	Number of Ships.		Aggregate Tonnage.		Average Size, Tons.	
In 1836	.....	94	.....	7,898	.....	84
In 1846	.....	125	.....	10,020	.....	80

[R. T. 1838, p. 43; 1846, p. 51.]

A valuable collection of documents illustrative of the condition of the labouring population of the British sugar colonies in the latter years of the period here in view, will be found in the Sessional Papers, Nos. 642 of 1845, and 691 of 1846.

#### CEYLON

may, perhaps, be justly regarded as the most important of our inter-tropical colonies. Its *situation*, at the southern extremity of the peninsula of India (resembling that of Sicily with reference to Italy), near the centre of the Indian Ocean, and in the track of all the European trade through the straits of Malacca to the Eastern Archipelago and China; its *area*, nearly that of the main land of Scotland†; its *soil*, fertile and various in quality; and its *climate*, decidedly salubrious, for a tropical and partially cultivated country, combine to fix attention upon it as a fit site for plantations adapted to share the rapid progress of the British colonies springing up on the extra-tropical coasts and islands of Australia.

The information we yet have as to the population of Ceylon, except in the maritime districts, is obviously imperfect: some parts of the interior being seldom visited by Europeans. A census taken in 1832 (B.B.) states the total population at 1,009,008, divided into 998,289 natives and colonists, and 10,719 aliens and resident strangers‡. The sexes are distinguished only as to the former; the number of males being 524,052, and of females 474,237; or about 90 females to 100 males. The whites were said to be 6,367; the males being 3,213, and the females 3,154; showing 98 females to 100 males, and leading to

\* S. P. 1848, 400.

† The area of the island, as computed by the Surveyor-General, in 1846, from a plan in which the coast line appeared to have been taken from a marine survey, is 24,700 square miles. B. B.

‡ Chiefly immigrant labourers from India.

the inference that the excess of males was almost entirely among the coloured population. In the B.B. for 1847 is an enumeration giving a total population of 1,507,326. Comparing this with the statement of 1832, there would appear to have been an increase of 49 per cent. in fifteen years, or at least twice what is probable, apart from immigration. It appears, however\*, that no census has actually been taken since 1843. The census of that year gave a total of 1,421,631; but it was believed to be imperfect. The statement made up (apparently by estimate) for 1847 gives 5,572 as the number of whites; the males being 2,942, and the females 2,630. The number of the coloured population is stated at 1,501,756; being, males 775,916, and females 725,840. Whence it would appear that the white population was smaller in 1847 than in 1832; and that among them there were (in 1847) only 89 females to 100 males; while the coloured population had 93 to 100. A more perfect census is much to be desired.

The rapid extension of the coffee plantations of Ceylon, during the last eight or ten years of the period in view, has led to a large annual immigration of labourers from the neighbouring coasts of India. It is said to be the habit of the immigrants, generally, to remain in the island only a few months, and then to return home with their earnings. A few come by sea to Colombo; but the greater number cross by the imperfect isthmus between India and Ceylon, called "Adam's Bridge†." The returns relating to this periodical immigration do not, however, afford very satisfactory data on which to estimate the addition thus made to the population. The following table is compiled from statements contained in the Appendix (No. 26) to the Eighth General Report of the Land and Emigration Commissioners, pp. 80, 81.

	Arrived.				Departed.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1839 ....	2,432	188	99	2,719	1,956	161	85	2,202
From April, 1840 ....	3,326	307	181	3,814	3,464	256	153	3,873
1841 ....	4,523	363	164	5,050	4,243	274	117	4,634
1842 ....	9,025	279	166	9,470	10,691	345	228	11,264
1843 ....	6,298	162	248	6,708	18,977	694	482	20,153
1844 ....	74,840	1,181	724	76,745	38,337	825	535	39,697
1845 ....	72,526	698	177	73,401	24,623	145	36	24,804
1846 ....	41,862	330	125	42,317	13,833	48	23	13,904
	214,832	3,508	1,884	220,224	116,124	2,748	1,659	120,531
	Excess of Arrivals.....				98,708	760	225	99,693

It will be observed that the arrivals, as here stated, were, in the five years 1839-43, only 27,761, while the departures in the same period were 42,126; and that in the last three years, 1844-46, the arrivals were 192,463, and the departures only 78,405. It would appear that in the two years 1842-43 the departures exceeded the arrivals by no less than 15,239; which, as the arrivals of the three preceding years had only exceeded the departures by 879 (a proportion scarcely larger than what might be attributed to mortality), suggests either that some large previous immigration had taken place, or that the returns are imperfect. I am inclined to believe that there is a material error in the statement of arrivals in 1843.

\* B. B. (printed) 1846, p. 199.

† Eighth General Report of the Emigration Commissioners, p. 80.

The following is a summary of the appended tables, as they relate to Ceylon:—

	Quinquennial Averages.			
	1827-31.	1832-36.	1837-41.	1842-46.
Imports ..... £	324,176	361,616	656,496	1,217,874
Exports ..... £	218,363	174,028	357,001	535,035
Shipping inwards..... tons	67,711	72,012	98,221	168,965
„ outwards ..... „	60,179	70,334	97,719	164,171

The chief imports and exports are, in the order of their value, as estimated in the island for the year 1845:—

<i>Imports.</i>		<i>Exports.</i>	
Grain .....	£466,192	Coffee .....	£368,259
Bullion and coin .....	441,156*	Cinnamon .....	40,821
Cotton goods .....	234,643	Areca nuts.....	21,838
Haberdashery, &c. ....	27,859	Tobacco .....	16,826
Machinery, mill work & tools	23,774	Cocoa-nut oil.....	15,936

The commerce of Ceylon was greatly increased, and changed in character, during the last ten years of the period in view. It has been remarked that, in 1835, the quantity of coffee imported into the United Kingdom from this colony was only 1,870,143 lbs.; and that in 1845 it was 16,657,239 lbs.; and in 1846, 18,350,341 lbs.† The principal cause of the increase is seen in the equalization of the British import duties on coffee from the East and from the West Indies, in 1835.

From 1826 to 1835, the import duty on West Indian coffee was 6*d.* per lb.; and on East Indian 9*d.* From 1835 to 1842, both paid 6*d.*; and after 1842, 4*d.* per lb.

The quantity of land brought under coffee cultivation by European capitalists between 1834 and 1847 is supposed to have approached 100,000 acres; and 400,000 acres more, intended to be so used, were, in the latter year, in process of preparation‡. And it has been estimated§ that, between 1841 and 1846, European capital flowed into the colony for investment at the rate of nearly one million sterling per annum. Consequently, Ceylon has been to the coffee planters of the West Indies, much what Mauritius has been to the sugar planters||.

\* This item is not, as might be supposed, merely exceptional. The value of the "specie" imported through the Custom-house during the six years, 1839-44, was 1,430,917*l.*, giving an annual average of 238,486*l.*—See S. P. 696 of 1847, p. 76.

† B. B. (printed) 1846, p. 204. This statement, however, is a little overcharged. The supply of 1835 was much below the average of previous years (see post, p. 396); and the quantity received in the United Kingdom in 1846, according to the Custom-house returns, was 17,735,000 lbs. But the supplies of 1847 and 1848 have more than realised any anticipations likely to have been induced by the statement referred to in the text.

‡ Ibid, p. 205.

§ Report on the Colonial Revenue of the Island of Ceylon, by Sir J. E. Tennent (October 1846), p. 9.

|| It will already have been noticed that the recent commercial progress of Ceylon also closely resembles that of Mauritius in its *means*—the introduction of an ample supply of capital from Britain, and of labour from India. The slaves in Ceylon were declared free in 1845, as a consequence of the repeated neglect of the proprietors to obey the law requiring their registration.



The effect of this branch of the competition between the planters of the East and the West is apparent in the following figures:—

*Coffee imported into the United Kingdom.*

The growth of, and from			The growth of, and from		
		The East Indies* Ceylon and Mauritius.			The East Indies, Ceylon, and Mauritius.
		lbs.			lbs.
In 1827 ....	29,189,746	5,872,511	In 1837 ....	15,577,888	9,806,191
1828 ....	29,840,785	7,380,492	1838 ....	17,588,655	7,756,588
1829 ....	26,862,528	6,335,647	1839 ....	11,485,675	9,920,071
1830 ....	27,429,144	7,066,199	1840 ....	12,797,039	16,885,990
1831 ....	20,030,802	7,686,500	1841 ....	9,927,689	15,958,230
Averages	26,670,601	6,868,269	Averages	13,473,389	12,065,414
1832 ....	24,673,920	10,970,026	1842 ....	9,491,646	18,275,523
1833 ....	19,008,375	6,218,299	1843 ....	8,530,110	14,407,909
1834 ....	22,081,490	8,876,662	1844 ....	9,290,278	19,502,879
1835 ....	14,855,470	5,426,152	1845 ....	6,355,970	21,741,212
1836 ....	18,903,426	9,533,626	1846 ....	6,257,764	21,071,250
Averages	19,904,536	8,204,953	Averages	7,985,153	18,999,754

[Revenue Tables; and S. P., 1847, 438.]

It is here shown that, though the quantity of coffee imported from the East was increased in 1836, no very considerable change took place till 1840; and that the supply from the West Indies fell off greatly in 1835, and again in 1839. And if it be added that the consumption of coffee in Great Britain was then steadily increasing, and that the short supply in these years raised the price of colonial coffee in bond, in England, in 1836, and again in 1840, about 50 per cent.†, it becomes obvious that the effect of the equalisation of the duty, in substituting the produce of the Eastern for that of the Western colonies, in the home market, was aided very materially by failure of the usual supplies from the latter.

The share of Ceylon in the above-stated supply from the East, which is here more particularly in view‡, was as follows:—

*Coffee imported from Ceylon.*

		lbs.			lbs.			lbs.
In 1832 .....	2,824,998		In 1837 .....	7,389,921		In 1842 .....	11,154,024	
1833 .....	2,535,954		1838 .....	4,946,356		1843 .....	9,515,619	
1834 .....	3,537,391		1839 .....	4,097,493		1844 .....	14,971,965	
1835 .....	1,870,143		1840 .....	8,244,816		1845 .....	16,657,464	
1836 .....	5,026,504		1841 .....	7,098,543		1846 .....	17,735,406	
Average	3,158,998		Average	6,355,425		Average	14,006,895§	

[S. P., No. 178 of 1849.]

\* Excluding the imports from the Cape of Good Hope. See ante, pp. 388-9.

† History of Prices, vol. ii., 399, and iv., 427. ‡ S. P. 657 of 1847.

§ The receipts in aid of revenue from sales of Crown Lands in Ceylon illustrate the origin of the increased supply in the last ten years. These were—

In 1837 .....	£5,465	In 1842 .....	£25,956
1838 .....	7,474	1843 .....	29,600
1839 .....	8,239	1844 .....	26,534
1840 .....	19,994	1845 .....	37,946
1841 .....	29,712	1846 .....	13,054

[Revenue Report, 1846, p. 89, and B. B., 1846.]

The imports of coffee from Ceylon into the United Kingdom amounted in 1847 to 27,190,024 lbs., and in 1848 to 30,521,810 lbs.—See S. P., 178 of 1849.

The total quantity of coffee, foreign and colonial, imported into the United Kingdom in 1846 was 51,813,000 lbs.; of which were retained for consumption, 36,754,578\*.

Another chief article of export is cinnamon, for the production of which it would appear that Ceylon has some peculiar advantages.

Under the Portuguese, and the Dutch, its cultivation was monopolised by the Government; and the monopoly was maintained by us, with some changes, down to 1832. The trade was then thrown open. But a duty of 3*s.* or 2*s.* per lb. was imposed on all cinnamon exported, according to quality. In 1837 the duties were reduced to 2*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.*; in June, 1841, to an uniform duty of 2*s.*; and in 1843 to 1*s.*; at which rate it remained to the end of the period in view†. The import duties payable on its entry for consumption in this country were, previous to 1829, 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb. on colonial, and 3*s.* 6*d.* on foreign cinnamon. In 1829 these duties were reduced to 1*s.* and 6*d.* per lb.; and in July, 1842, to 6*d.* and 3*d.* per lb. In the first years of the period in view, therefore, the export and import duties together imposed a tax of 5*s.* 6*d.* per lb. on the consumption of Ceylon cinnamon of medium quality, in the United Kingdom; and in the last three years (1844-46) this tax amounted only to 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb., a gradual reduction having taken place in the interval. But the quantity of cinnamon consumed in this country has always been small; and, taking into account the increase of the population, has not varied materially with the reduction of price‡. The average quantity imported exceeds half a million pounds per annum; but nearly the whole is re-exported: four-fifths of it going to Spain, Italy, Mexico, and the West Indies. The following figures show how small a proportion of this part of the produce of Ceylon has, hitherto, found consumers at home.

*Cinnamon* §.

	Exported from Ceylon.	Retained for Consumption in the United Kingdom.		Exported from Ceylon.	Retained for Consumption in the United Kingdom.
	lbs.	lbs.		lbs.	lbs.
1834.....	329,110	11,686	1841.....	323,460	15,410
1835.....	330,321	16,604	1842.....	121,244	16,658
1836.....	724,364	17,038	1843.....	1,085,701	16,706
1837.....	558,110	14,856	1844.....	1,057,838	18,462
1838.....	398,176	16,652	1845.....	378,133	23,143
1839.....	596,588	16,343	1846.....	301,233	23,465
1840.....	389,373	15,461	1847.....	440,974	18,075
Averages	475,148	15,520	Averages	529,797	18,845

It is, however, requisite to observe that there is another and cheaper tropical product, *cassia lignea*, sufficiently resembling cinnamon in its qualities to be widely substituted for it in use. This we import chiefly from India, and also largely from the Philippine Islands; re-exporting the greater part to Germany and Italy, but retaining for consumption much more of it than of cinnamon, as the following figures will show:—

\* R. T. 1846, p. 97.

† It was further reduced to 4*d.* per lb. from September, 1848.

‡ The price of cinnamon of medium quality in bond in London has, of late years, been from 3*s.* to 4*s.* per lb.

§ B. B.—Sir J. E. Tennent's Revenue Report, October, 1846, p. 96.—S.P., 696, of 1847, p. 77, and R. T.

*Cassia Lignea Imported and retained for Consumption in the United Kingdom.*

	lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.
1827 .....	42,984	1832 .....	72,339	1837 .....	105,485	1842 .....	119,470
1828 .....	55,787	1833 .....	77,067	1838 .....	100,837	1843 .....	134,399
1829 .....	62,252	1834 .....	100,182	1839 .....	106,388	1844 .....	112,128
1830 .....	65,705	1835 .....	98,313	1840 .....	74,050	1845 .....	149,843
1831 .....	61,162	1836 .....	89,396	1841 .....	83,034	1846 .....	137,855
	287,890		437,297		469,794		653,695
							[R.T.]

The British import duty on cassia lignea was, from 1825 to 1829, 1s. per lb., colonial and foreign. In 1829 the duty on colonial was reduced to 6d.; and in July, 1842, the duties were reduced to 3d. foreign and 1d. colonial, which rates were continued during the remainder of the period in view.

The other chief exports of Ceylon are *areca nuts* (chewed with the betel-leaf by the natives of India), and the cultivation of which is entirely in the hands of the natives, *tobacco*, *pearls*, and the oil and coir of the *cocoa nut*.

The tobacco, about 2,000,000 lbs. per annum, is exported to India. The pearl-fishery is held by the Government, as a source of revenue; but its produce is extremely variable. In the ten years 1827-36 it yielded, net, 198,177l.; but in the ten years 1837-46 the expenditure exceeded the receipts by 5,376l. The cultivation of the cocoa-nut palm has of late years been undertaken by Europeans; about 20,000 acres of land having been surveyed and sold for this purpose between 1842 and 1847\*. The returns of exports do not, however, afford evidence of extending production.

*Exported from Ceylon.*

COCOA-NUT OIL.				COIR.			
	Gallons.		Gallons.		Cwts.		Cwts.
1837 ....	638,677†	1842 ....	475,967	1837 ....	36,737	1842 ....	26,130
1838 ....	242,680	1843 ....	726,206	1838 ....	24,995	1843 ....	22,187
1839 ....	357,543	1844 ....	443,301	1839 ....	22,195	1844 ....	25,977
1840 ....	475,742	1845 ....	282,186	1840 ....	23,440	1845 ....	19,540
1841 ....	321,966	1846 ....	123,981	1841 ....	21,643	1846 ....	23,197

The large and regular importation of *grain* (chiefly rice) draws attention to the singular fact that, though the soil of Ceylon is said to be well adapted for the growth of rice, and appears, in time past, to have supported a much larger population, the inhabitants, for more than three centuries, have relied upon considerable supplies from the neighbouring coasts of India‡.

The imports have increased with the immigration of Indian labourers. Since 1839 they have been as follows:—

RICE.				PADDY.			
	Bushels.		Bushels.		(Rice in the husk.) Bushels.		Bushels.
1839 ....	884,925	1843 ....	1,591,337	1839 ....	637,770	1843 ....	672,806
1840 ....	1,041,863	1844 ....	1,685,314	1840 ....	777,055	1844 ....	607,252
1841 ....	1,194,792	1845 ....	2,170,585	1841 ....	606,842	1845 ....	944,265
1842 ....	1,206,414	1846 ....	1,978,848	1842 ....	804,825	1846 ....	574,882

\* B. B. (printed) 1847, p. 276. It appears that this plant will thrive only on a light sandy soil, near the sea, and where fresh water is abundant.

† Besides 8,076 casks.

‡ This has been attributed to excessive taxation of the culture; and also to the decay of the ancient means of irrigation. It appears to date too far back to be justly ascribed to European influence.

The quantity of shipping registered as belonging to Ceylon has not increased of late years so rapidly as might have been expected; and the average tonnage of its vessels, small in 1836, was even smaller in 1846:—

		Ships.		Aggregate Tonnage.		Average Size, Tons.
In 1836	.....	572	.....	26,404	.....	46
1846	.....	689	.....	30,828	.....	44

[R. T. 1838, p. 43; 1846, p. 51.]

Further particulars of the commercial condition of Ceylon, during and at the close of the period in view, will be found in the following documents, recently printed and presented to Parliament:— Report on the Colonial Revenue of Ceylon, by Sir J. E. Tennent, dated 22nd October, 1846; transmitted in Sir Colin Campbell's despatch of 4th November, 1846, and presented to Parliament in the session of 1847.— Despatch from Sir J. E. Tennant, administering the Government of Ceylon, to Earl Grey, dated 10th May, 1847; B.B. (printed) 1846, p. 199.—Despatch from Viscount Torrington to Earl Grey, dated 4th July, 1848; B.B. (printed) 1847, p. 264.

#### THE AUSTRALIAN GROUP

included, at the commencement of the period in view, only the penal settlements of New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land. Western Australia was added in 1829; South Australia in 1836; and New Zealand in 1839.

The settlement of New South Wales, the first made by white men on the continent of Australia, was begun in January, 1788, on the shores of Sydney Cove, by a party of about 1,000 persons, including upwards of 700 convicts. Formed as a penal settlement\* it retained that character till near the end of the period in view. The territory of the colony, including the district of Port Phillip, now extends from the 26th parallel of S. latitude, where it adjoins the projected colony of North Australia, to the southern coast, in the 39th parallel; and its extreme inland or western boundary is fixed by the eastern limits of South Australia†. This includes an area of about 480,000 square miles, nearly twice that of Germany.

Van Dieman's Island, about 150 miles from the south-eastern extremity of the Australian continent, and having an area of about 24,000 square miles (Holland and Belgium, together, have 25,000) was first settled in 1803, as a place of transportation from New South Wales. Until 1813 it was so used exclusively; all communication, except with England and with New South Wales, being forbidden. Free immigrants first landed in 1821.

The Swan River settlement (Western Australia) was begun in 1829‡, as a free colony, intended to include all that portion of Australia westward of longitude 129° E., a space, apparently, of about 600,000 square miles, equal to the united areas of France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, and Italy, and the greater part of which is still unexplored.

South Australia was first settled in 1836§, also as a free colony, and intended to include so much of Australia as lies south of the tropic of Capricorn, and between 132° and 141° E. longitude, a space of about 330,000 square miles, equal to the united areas of France and Italy. But the greater part of this, too, is unexplored.

New Zealand was partially settled before it was formally annexed to the colony of New South Wales in 1839. Since April, 1841, it has been a separate colony. The entire area of the colony, including the smaller islands, is variously estimated;

\* Under the Act 27 Geo. III. c. 2.

† In two maps appended to the Eighth General Report of the Land and Emigration Commissioners, the territory of New South Wales, with the district of Port Philip, is laid down in detail, including the new counties to be proclaimed in 1848.

‡ Under the Act 10 Geo. IV. c. 22.

§ Under the Act 4 and 5 Wm. IV. c. 95.

but would appear to exceed 90,000 square miles, which is about the area of the United Kingdom, excepting Ireland.

It would appear, from the experience hitherto had, that the continental colonies have a peculiar climate, two or three years of increasing drought followed by one in which no rain falls, occurring at regular intervals of ten or twelve years. These droughts are succeeded by heavy rains, and a recurrence of the ordinary course of the seasons. Van Dieman's Land is comparatively little affected by this peculiarity of the Australian climate; and New Zealand, still further removed, seems to be wholly exempt from it. The various effects are already visible in the commerce of the several colonies. Not only is New South Wales largely dependent upon foreign supplies for grain food, but the colony has experienced severe commercial embarrassments, traceable mainly to the periodical visitations of drought.

An attempt was made to enumerate the population of New South Wales in 1828; but the result was considered in the colony to be very inaccurate, much opposition having been given to the enumerators in consequence of doubts as to the use the government intended to make of it. It gave 36,598 as the total; the males being 27,611, and the females 8,987. The number of convicts under sentence was 15,668; and those free by servitude or pardon 7,530: so that nearly two-thirds of the total number apparent had been transported.

In 1836 another enumeration gave as the total 77,096, of which there were convicts under sentence 25,254, or nearly one-third. The whole number under fourteen years of age at this period was stated at 14,171, or about 1,840 per 10,000 of the whole.

In 1846 the total population of the two districts of New South Wales and Port Philip is stated to have been 187,413, or including the crews of colonial vessels, 189,609\*. The number of children (under fourteen) had then increased to 65,388, or about 3,490 per 10,000. At the same time the number of persons of sixty years of age and over was stated to be, males 2,799, females 942; total 3,741, or about 199 per 10,000 of the whole population†. In the Port Philip district, in 1846, the population under fourteen was rather less; being 3,212 per 10,000, marking the partial exclusion of children from the emigrating bodies forming the new settlement. Still more marked was the apparent exclusion of aged persons; the proportion of persons of sixty years of age and over, in the Port Philip district, being only 62 per 10,000, or less than one-third of the proportion in the entire colony. The proportion of females to males, of all ages, in 1846, in the entire colony, was about 66 to 100; and in the district of Port Philip about 63 to 100.

In South Australia, the white population was estimated, at the end of 1846, at 25,893, the females being 11,182 and the males 14,711, or nearly as 76 to 100. The coloured population within the borders of the settlement seems to vary greatly; having been estimated at 1,600 in March 1846, and at 3,680 in December 1847.

In Van Dieman's Land the population in 1826 appears to have been 15,312; 6,762, or nearly half, being convicts under sentence. The proportion of females to males, for the total, was then as 31 to 100. In 1836 the population had increased to 43,895; and the females were to

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\* By a census taken on the 2nd of March, 1846. In the B.B. for that year the population is stated to have been in Dec. 196,704.

† Vide ante, p. 352.

the males as 40 to 100. And in 1847 the total was 70,164\* ; and the females to the males as 46 to 100.

Upon these data we may assume that the following table exhibits nearly the actual growth of the white population of this group during the twenty years in view:

*Population of the Australian Group at Different Periods.*

	In 1826, or thereabouts.	Authority.	In 1836, or thereabouts.	Authority.	In 1846, or thereabouts.	Authority.
New South Wales ...	36,598	B. B. census in 1828†	77,096	B.B.1836	189,609	B.B.1846
South Australia ....	....		....	....	25,893	B.B.1846
Western Australia	....	....	2,040	{ S.P.737, II., 1847 }	4,547	B.B.1846
Van Dieman's Land	15,312	B.B.1826	43,895		70,164	B.B.1847
New Zealand .....	....	....	....	....	18,171‡	B.B.1844
	51,910	....	123,031	....	308,384	....

And the following figures exhibit the chief sources of this rapid increase:—

*Convicts Transported from the United Kingdom to New South Wales§ and Van Dieman's Land.*

1827 .....	2,642	1832 .....	4,229	1837 .....	4,068	1842 .....	4,166
1828 .....	3,271	1833 .....	4,551	1838 .....	3,805	1843 .....	2,993
1829 .....	4,023	1834 .....	4,920	1839 .....	2,732	1844 .....	3,279
1830 .....	4,133	1835 .....	4,399	1840 .....	2,573	1845 .....	....
1831 .....	3,971	1836 .....	4,273	1841 .....	2,926	1846 .....	....
	18,040		22,372		16,104		....

[S. P. Nos. 699 of 1838, p. 322, and 356 of 1845, p. 84.]

*Emigrants from the United Kingdom to the Australian Colonies and New Zealand.*

1827 .....	715	1832 .....	3,733	1837 .....	5,054	1842 .....	8,534
1828 .....	1,056	1833 .....	4,093	1838 .....	14,021	1843 .....	3,478
1829 .....	2,016	1834 .....	2,800	1839 .....	15,786	1844 .....	2,229
1830 .....	1,242	1835 .....	1,860	1840 .....	15,850	1845 .....	830
1831 .....	1,561	1836 .....	3,124	1841 .....	32,625	1846 .....	2,347
	6,590		15,610		83,336		17,418

[Eighth Report of the Emigration Commissioners, p. 40.]

\* B. B. Between April, 1846, and June, 1848, emigration took place from Van Dieman's Land, chiefly to Port Philip and South Australia, to the number, in the aggregate, of 10,012.—B. B. (printed) 1847, p. 234. No emigrants left the United Kingdom for Van Dieman's Land in 1846, and only eight in 1847.—Eighth Report of the Emigration Commissioners, p. 10.

† This cannot be relied upon. The census of 1828 was opposed by the colonists; and the returns are said to be inaccurate.

‡ Exclusive of 109,550 of the aborigines included in the census of 1844.

§ Transportation to New South Wales was diminished after 1836, and has almost entirely ceased since 1840; the number of convicts sent to Van Dieman's Land having been proportionately increased.

Already it will have been observed that, as a rule, the imports of the extra tropical colonies exceed their exports. One cause of this, applicable, more or less, to all the colonies, is obvious in the share of their government expenditure defrayed from the treasury at home. Another, already adverted to, but applying only to some of the colonies, is seen in the influx of capital brought by immigrants. And a third, peculiar to New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, and suggested by the figures just stated, is the expenditure by the home government in the restraint, correction, and maintenance of a large number of convicts: which may be regarded as a branch of the administration of justice in the United Kingdom transferred to these colonies. The first year in which the amount issued from the Exchequer on account of the maintenance, &c. of convicts in New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land appears to be separately stated is 1838, and the sums so issued since have been as under\*:

In 1838 .....	£244,948	In 1841 .....	£270,649	In 1844 .....	£429,307
1839 .....	234,771	1842 .....	264,642	1845 .....	185,982
1840 .....	76,729	1843 .....	387,357	1846 .....	234,710
Total in nine years, £2,329,095.—Annual average £258,788.					

The expenditure of the home government within the twenty years now in view, in connection with the founding and early growth of the free colonies of Western Australia, New Zealand, and South Australia†, (exclusive of the ordinary revenue and expenditure of the colony) is also to be considered, as tending to the same effect.

In Western Australia there was expended by the Crown, from the date of the first settlement in 1829 to the 31st of March 1847, 162,848*l.*; besides grants made by Parliament, during the ten years 1838-47, amounting to 69,814*l.*: making a total of 232,662*l.*

In New Zealand there was expended by the New Zealand Company, between the 2nd of May 1839, and the 5th of April 1847, (exclusive of dividends to shareholders) 636,131*l.*‡; and the grants made by Parliament during the five years 1841-46 amounted to 128,223*l.*: making a total of 764,354*l.* A considerable sum was also expended by the home government in the maintenance of military and naval forces.

In South Australia there was expended, in eleven years, from 1835 to 1845, Parliamentary grants 225,382*l.*—from proceeds of sales of land, 298,270*l.*—and loans from England 85,800*l.*: making a total of 609,452*l.* But there was little or no military or naval expenditure in South Australia during this period.

New South Wales, the oldest of these colonies, has never produced food enough for its inhabitants; but of late years it has been well supplied from Van Dieman's Land. The colonial trade in grain food, since 1835, is exhibited in the following tables.

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\* Finance Accounts for each year.

† S.P. 737, II., 1847.

‡ During the same period the Company received, for land sold, 284,584*l.*

	NEW SOUTH WALES.				VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.			
	Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.	
	Grain.	Flour and Meal.	Grain.	Flour.	Grain.	Flour and Meal.	Grain.	Flour.
	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Barrels.
1835....	122,444	3,824	4,020	2,487	5,040	4,783	84,470	2,171
1836....	229,114	12,617	22,443	5,200	24,983	3,826	109,203	2,960
1837....	114,248	6,271	11,130	11,219	15,810	1,794	80,996	4,504
1838....	123,507	9,226	24,841	5,337	20,745	426	84,440	11,198
1839....	189,484	9,943	6,682	4,647	7,336	2,114	161,326	17,721
1840....	300,297	23,610	22,996	16,980	15,091	8,998	133,805	25,323
1841....	301,382	76,675	31,053	3,460	33,179	9,163	112,553	28,462
1842....	234,991	31,801	6,196	16,172	3,734	4,215	154,726	33,470
1843....	310,128	39,157	23,930	5,138	6,773	627	300,915	28,819
1844 ...	253,537	22,079	45,684	3,383	17,475	181	280,141	32,626

[S. P., 696, 1847.]

	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
	Value of Grain, Flour, Meal, and Biscuit.		Value of Grain, Flour, Meal, and Biscuit.	
	Imported-Value.	Exported-Value.	Imported-Value.	Exported-Value.
	£	£	£	£
1839.....	40,611	270	....	....
1840.....	62,456	2,477	....	....
1841.....	57,593	253	8,870	190
1842.....	26,020	79	34,565	680
1843.....	381	10,711	19,555	1,175
1844.....	1,095	20,303	12,150	390

[S. P., 696, 1847.]

According to the B. B. returns, the value of the excess of imports of grain, &c., into New South Wales was, in 1843, 98,901*l.*; in 1844, 53,210*l.*; in 1845, 25,924*l.*; in 1846, 51,506*l.*; and in 1847, 35,796*l.* It would therefore appear to be decreasing.

In the earlier years mentioned in the above table, the imports into New South Wales were principally from India, and from Mexico and South America—in the later years, almost entirely from Van Dieman's Land. The exports, throughout, were chiefly to Van Dieman's Land, New Zealand, and Mauritius.

The imports into Van Dieman's Land were principally from the United Kingdom and New South Wales; and the exports almost entirely to the neighbouring Australian settlements.

The relative condition of New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, as exhibited in these tables, may be stated thus: Taking the year 1844 as an example, if the barrel of flour or meal be assumed to contain 250 pounds, and eight bushels of grain, or 330 pounds of flour, be allowed for the average annual consumption of one person, then the excess of exports from Van Dieman's Land being in 1844, 262,666 bushels of grain and 32,445 barrels of flour, was equivalent to a year's supply of such food to about 57,000 persons;—and the excess of imports into New South Wales, being 207,853 bushels of grain and 18,696 barrels of flour, was equivalent to a year's supply to about 40,000 persons. As the whole (white) population of this group, excluding that of Van Dieman's Land, did not, probably, in 1844, exceed 220,000, more than a fourth part of it would appear to have been supplied with grain food by exports from that colony. It will be seen that after 1842 South Australia passed into



the list of exporting colonies; and it has apparently since continued in that position\*, notwithstanding the rapid increase of its population by immigration. It seems, then, that New South Wales and New Zealand produce considerably less, and Van Dieman's Land and South Australia considerably more, grain food than they require; and that the whole supply (in the group) is nearly on a level with the whole consumption.

A summary of the contents of the appended tables as to this group affords striking evidence not only of the rapid progress of its commerce, but also of the effect of immigration in disturbing the test of progress derived from the returns of imports and of shipping.

	Quinquennial Averages.			
	1827-31.	1832-36.	1837-41.	1842-46.
Imports ..... £	764,463	1,296,392	2,766,593	2,189,982
Exports ..... £	392,560	789,135	1,709,872	1,931,132
Shipping inwards ..... tons	57,211	97,723	208,818	268,555
„ outwards ..... „	53,707	94,911	198,483	257,781

The imperfect state of the shipping returns for this group in the period 1837-41 causes the summary of the tonnage inwards and outwards to appear less than the true amount. See APPENDIX, page 439.

The staple product of these colonies is wool—a coincidence with the early growth of the commerce of our own island not unworthy of remark†. The progress of this branch of their export trade, during the period in view, is sufficiently described by the following figures:—

*Wool Exported from New South Wales‡.*

lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1827 .... 407,116	1832 .... 1,515,156	1837 .... 4,448,796	1842.... 9,428,036
1828 .... 834,343	1833 .... 1,734,203	1838 .... 5,749,376	1843.... 12,704,899
1829 .... 1,005,333	1834 .... 2,246,933	1839 .... 7,213,584	1844.... 13,542,173
1830 .... 899,750	1835 .... 3,893,927	1840 .... 8,610,775	1845.... 17,364,734
1831 .... 1,401,284	1836 .... 3,693,241	1841 .... 8,390,540	1846.... 16,479,520
Average 829,365	Average 2,496,692	Average 6,882,614	Average 13,904,272

Thus the exports in the second period were 201 per cent. greater than in the first—in the third 176 per cent. greater than in the second—and in the fourth 102 per cent. greater than in the third. In 1847 the quantity exported was 23,379,722 lbs.

*Wool Exported from Van Dieman's Land§.*

lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1832 ..... 1,333,061	1837 ..... 2,638,250	1842 ..... 3,297,360
1833 ..... 1,454,719	1838 ..... 2,839,512	1843 ..... 3,376,080
1834 ..... 1,372,668	1839 ..... 3,080,920	1844 ..... 3,740,400
1835 ..... 1,833,653	1840 ..... 3,019,340	1845 ..... 3,820,320
1836 ..... 1,727,258	1841 ..... 3,408,360	
Average 1,544,271	Average 2,997,276	Average 3,558,540

\* See B. B. (printed) 1847, pp. 249, 250, for a statement in detail of the exports from South Australia, during the years ending 4th April, 1845, 1846, 1847, and 1848.

† “For the two first centuries after the conquest our English towns made some forward steps towards improvement, though still very inferior to those on the continent. Their commerce was almost confined to the exportation of wool, the great staple commodity of England, upon which, more than any other, in its raw or manufactured state, our wealth has been founded.”—Hallam. Middle Ages. Chap. IX., Part II.

‡ Progress of the Nation, and B. B. § Progress of the Nation, R. T., and B. B.

The different capabilities of New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land are here well marked by a comparison of their exports in 1832-36, and in 1842-45.

The exports of wool from South Australia were, in 1839, valued at 350*l.*; in 1840, at 8,740*l.*; in 1841, at 36,226*l.*; in 1842, at 29,749*l.*; in 1843, at 45,569*l.*; and in 1844, at 42,770*l.*\* For the last three years they were, in quantity†—

In 1845—1,325,113 lbs. In 1846—2,042,195 lbs. In 1847—1,114,862 lbs.

This sketch of the recent growth of our supply of wool from Australia would hardly be complete without some reference to its effect upon the total supply we have, during the same period, received from abroad. In the five years 1827-31 there were imported into the United Kingdom, from all parts, 144,625,000 lbs. of wool; of which there came from British possessions 8,388,000 lbs., or less than *six* parts in 100. In the five years 1842-46 the whole quantity imported was 302,907,000 lbs.; of which 123,330,000 lbs., or more than *forty* parts in 100, come from British possessions‡. More than half of the foreign supply comes from Germany. The quantity of wool retained for consumption in the United Kingdom cannot (in consequence of the abolition of the import duty) be stated for any year after 1844. In the five years 1840-44 the quantity retained was 261,981,000 lbs.: giving an annual average of 52,396,000 lbs. But we are yet far from being independent of a foreign supply. Were the produce of the British possessions to increase as rapidly during the next as during the last twenty years, they would not, in 1866, yield more than about the quantity we now import and retain for consumption.

For some years past these colonies have afforded facilities for carrying on a portion of the southern whale fishery by British subjects. The following table [*see the next page*] may serve to mark the progress of this branch of industry down to 1844.

The decrease as to New South Wales is obvious; and, if the first five years be compared with the last five, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that in Van Dieman's Land, also, the fishery is declining. South Australia may be said to share, as a colony, most of the characteristics of New South Wales; and there, too, the whale fishery seems little likely to prosper. It appears from the B.B. returns§ that the exports, from New South Wales in 1845 were 1,352 tuns of sperm, and 571 tuns of black whale oil; and in 1846, 1,064 tuns of sperm and 344 tuns of black: which would be equivalent to an aggregate export of 484,596 gallons in 1845, and 354,816 gallons in 1846. According to the same returns, the exports of 1847 were equivalent to 389,346 gallons: so that the quantity annually exported was nearly stationary during the five years 1843-47.

The use of value instead of quantity as the measure of the exports of South Australia and New Zealand precludes a summary of the export trade in oil from the entire group||. If, however, the oil be

\* S. P. 696, 1847.

† R. T., and B. B.

‡ S. P. 306, 1844, (in which will be found a detailed statement of the imports and exports of wool from 1816 to 1843 inclusive) and R. T.

§ B. B. (printed) 1847, p. 220.

|| As already stated, no returns have been received from New Zealand since those for 1844.

valued at 2s. per gallon\*, the quantity exported from these two colonies was, in 1841 about 101,000, and in 1844 about 245,000 gallons—the increase in the interval being gradual, and occurring in New Zealand. A general comparison on the same basis gives an aggregate export from the four colonies, in the three years 1835-6-7, of 3,867,214 gallons; and in the three years 1842-3-4 of 2,913,559 gallons. It is apparent that a continuance of the increase exhibited in the exports from New Zealand, if unaccompanied by any further decline as to the other colonies, would soon make good the deficiency. But whether this increase will continue for many years may be reasonably doubted, not only upon facts already stated with regard to the other colonies, but in view of the history of the whale fishery wherever it has been carried on—the fish invariably retreating from, and the produce diminishing in, any given locality in proportion to the extent and vigour of the pursuit.

*Sperm and Train Oil Annually Exported.*

	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.
From	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
New South Wales.....	818,327	685,286	836,824	997,549	755,169
Van Dieman's Land....	478,545	515,475	532,757	1,013,152	813,140
Totals.....	1,296,872	1,200,751	1,369,581	2,010,701	1,568,309
South Australia, value	....	....	....	....	£
New Zealand       ,,	....	....	....	....	8,500
Totals.....	....	....	....	....	....

  

	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.
From	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
New South Wales.....	941,052	518,051	467,238	384,247	357,960
Van Dieman's Land....	741,789	786,042	295,489	278,905	539,540
Totals.....	1,682,841	1,304,093	762,727	663,152	897,500
South Australia, value	£	£	£	£	£
New Zealand       ,,	5,500	2,870	4,673	4,669	3,671
	....	7,280	7,905	17,260	20,840
Totals.....	....	10,150	12,578	21,929	24,511

New South Wales, like the Cape of Good Hope, has added the cultivation of the vine to the growth of wool. By the returns of 1846 [B.B.] there were 648 acres so planted; which produced in that year 52,210 gallons of wine and 1,433 of brandy. And in 1847 the extent of the vineyards was returned at 1,000 acres; the wine produced at

\* The price of black whale oil of the Southern fishery, per tun, in London was, in January, 1840, 24*l.* to 26*l.*; in January, 1841, 26*l.* to 30*l.*; in January, 1842, 32*l.* to 36*l.*; in January, 1843, 37*l.* to 41*l.*; in January, 1844, 34*l.* to 37*l.*; in January, 1845, 27*l.* 10*s.* to 33*l.*; in January, 1846, 24*l.* 10*s.* to 28*l.*; and in January, 1847, 28*l.* to 31*l.*—"Tooke's History of Prices," vol. iv., p. 330. Two shillings per gallon, the assumed average value on exportation from the colony, would be equal to 25*l.* 4*s.* per tun, which would allow for a proportion of the higher priced sperm oil,

55,335 gallons, and the brandy at 1,432 gallons. But it may yet reasonably be doubted whether the wines of the southern hemisphere will ever compete with those of the south of Europe.

Much more important are the late mineral discoveries in Australia. The character of the principal commodity—copper—thus added to the list of exports may be regarded as peculiarly fortunate. There are few articles the value of which is so much increased by being brought into contact with powerful and costly machinery, such as can only be worked to advantage, at present, in England. Hence their copper ore is even more sure to come direct to our furnaces and forges than their wool to our looms\*.

The quantities of copper ore imported from these colonies into the United Kingdom in 1846, were, from South Australia, 3,303 tons; from New South Wales, 719 tons; and from Van Dieman's Land 29 tons.

The exports of Western Australia have, hitherto, been of but small value. They consist chiefly of wool, fish-oil, and whalebone: the produce of the sea forming about three-fifths of the whole annual value exported.

New Zealand exports chiefly fish-oil and timber; and these seem not unlikely to form the staples of its export trade.

The shipping registered as belonging to ports in this group has increased in proportion to the commerce; and the diminution of the average size of the vessels agrees with what has been observed as to most of the other colonies.

		Vessels.		Aggregate Tonnage.		Average size of Vessels, Tons.
1836	.....	139	.....	12,586	.....	90
1846	.....	574	.....	39,853	.....	69

#### THE COMMERCIAL COLONIES AS CONSUMERS OF BRITISH PRODUCE.

In the following tables are the official returns of the declared value of British produce and manufactures exported to the colonies enumerated, and also to the East India Company's territories, during the period in view.

##### *Exports of British Manufactures and Produce to British Colonies.* 1827-31.

Groups.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	Averages.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
North American	1,397,350	1,691,044	1,581,723	1,857,133	2,089,327	1,723,315
West Indian ....	3,583,222	3,289,704	3,612,085	2,838,448	2,589,949	3,182,681
African .....	372,317	409,501	501,754	582,159	491,013	471,348
East Indian† ....	3,857,725	Not stated apart from the exports to China.			....	....
Australian .....	340,130	446,326	311,526	316,073	403,223	363,455

\* There is here another coincidence with the early commerce of England. It would appear that in the 12th century copper and lead, from the mines of Cornwall and Devon, were among our chief articles of export.—“Macpherson's Annals,” i., 344. It is curious to observe that late in the same century the export of *slaves* was still carried on, and that “the resolution of the Irish, (A.D. 1172,) who had hitherto been great purchasers of English slaves, to buy no more, and to set at liberty those they had, gave a great check to that inhuman trade.”—*Ibid.*

† The “East Indian” group here should, to accord with the arrangement previously adopted, include only Ceylon and Mauritius; but in the official returns the exports to Ceylon and to the East India Company's territories are not stated separately.

*Exports of British Manufactures & Produce to British Colonies.*—Continued.  
1832-36.

Groups.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	Averages.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
North American	2,075,725	2,092,550	1,671,069	2,158,158	2,732,291	2,145,958
West Indian ....	2,439,808	2,597,589	2,680,024	3,187,540	3,786,453	2,938,282
African .....	582,466	675,407	630,865	619,461	949,501	691,540
East Indian ....	Not stated apart from the exports to China.		2,727,888	3,389,251	4,546,684	3,554,607
Australian .....			716,014	699,032	835,637	655,561

## 1837-41.

Groups.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	Averages.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
North American	2,141,035	1,992,457	3,047,651	2,847,913	2,947,061	2,595,223
West Indian ....	3,456,745	3,393,441	3,986,598	3,574,970	2,504,004	3,383,151
African .....	801,752	1,036,677	932,500	909,219	795,372	895,104
East Indian ....	3,962,463	4,343,538	4,960,338	6,349,004	5,935,140	5,110,096
Australian .....	921,568	1,337,757	1,702,849	2,051,625	1,336,626	1,470,085

## 1842-46.

Groups.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	Averages.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
North American	2,333,525	1,751,211	3,070,861	3,555,954	3,308,059	2,803,922
West Indian ....	2,591,425	2,882,441	2,451,477	2,789,211	2,505,587	2,644,028
African .....	828,761	1,093,186	882,565	1,180,777	902,599	977,577
East Indian ....	5,414,810	6,662,533	7,981,316	7,048,837	6,744,687	6,770,436
Australian .....	958,952	1,307,062	791,994	1,244,121	1,495,364	1,159,498

*Summary.*

Groups.	Quinquennial Averages.			
	1827-31.	1832-36.	1837-41.	1842-46.
	£	£	£	£
North American .....	1,723,315	2,145,958	2,595,223	2,803,922
West Indian .....	3,182,681	2,938,282	3,383,151	2,644,028
African.....	471,348	691,540	895,104	977,577
East Indian .....	....	3,554,607	5,110,096	6,770,436
Australian .....	363,455	655,561	1,470,085	1,159,498
Total .....	....	9,985,948	13,453,659	14,355,461

By these figures it appears that the increase to the North American group was continuous through the whole period, though slower in the later than in the earlier years; and that the average of 1842-46 was nearly 63 per cent. above that of 1827-31.

To the West Indian group there was a decrease in the second period, and one, more marked, in the fourth; and the net result is a falling off of nearly 17 per cent. in the average of 1842-46, as compared with that

of 1827-31. This is partly attributable to an increase of the imports into this group from other countries, particularly the United States; and partly, also, to a reduction of the quantity of goods imported from the United Kingdom for re-exportation (*ante* p. 382).

The African group shows an increasing importation of British produce through the entire period; but the increase was small between 1837-41 and 1842-46. (See remarks on p. 385.) The increase of the quinquennial average between the first period and the fourth was, however, more than 107 per cent.

To the East Indian group the increase is greater than to any of the three before-mentioned; and though the annual variations were considerable, the quinquennial averages show a very steady rate of progress, amounting to more than 90 per cent. between 1832-36 and 1842-46.

The British exports to the Australian group increased between 1827-31 and 1842-46 by no less than 219 per cent.; but there was a decrease, between the third and fourth periods, of 21 per cent. This decrease is explained partly by the emigration returns, (*ante* p. 401) but chiefly by the fact that in the two or three years ending with 1840, when the imports of British produce reached their highest amount, there was much speculative trading in these colonies, (at Sydney in particular) which was, in due course, succeeded by extensive commercial embarrassments, and a much diminished demand for manufactured commodities.

It is not unworthy of remark, in connection with this part of the subject, that another maritime power—France—has colonial possessions in every part of the world in which we have them, except one: Australia. To balance the exception, however, France has her recently acquired possessions in the Pacific (the Marquesas and Tahiti), where there is no English settlement. This remarkable correspondence in the local distribution of the colonial possessions of the two powers suggests a comparison in other respects, and may justify a short digression for that purpose.

The North American Colonies of France consist of the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, near the mouth of Fortune Bay, on the southern coast of Newfoundland.

Her West Indian Colonies are, like ours, partly insular and partly continental; and consist of Guadaloupe, one of the Windward Islands, with the dependent isles of Marie Galante, Les Saintes, La Désirade, and two-thirds of the island of St. Martin, (the remainder being held by the Dutch)—of Martinique, another of the Windward Islands—and of French Guiana, the most eastern and smallest of the three divisions of that country.

The French territorial possessions in Africa are confined to the Senegal settlement, comprising several islands and small portions of the continent between the Senegal and Gambia rivers. There are also one or two small trading posts on the Gold Coast, and in the Bight of Benin.

In the Indian Ocean, France holds the island of Bourbon, about 90 miles W.S.W. of Mauritius; and also several islands (St. Marie, Nossi Bé, and several others) near the north end of Madagascar.

The French settlements on the peninsula of India are, Pondicherry, on the Coromandel Coast, about 83 miles S.S.W. of Madras; Chandernagore, in Bengal; Yanaon, in Orissa; Mahé, in Malabar; and Karikal, in the Carnatic.

The following tabular view of the respective latitudes and areas of these possessions (excepting those in India) and of their population, is compiled partly from an elaborate article by M. Chassériau, in the "*Patria*" for 1847, partly from Mr. McCulloch's Geographical Dictionary, and, as to the population in 1826, from a statement published in the "*Annual Register*" for 1830, the authority for which, however, is not there referred to.

## French Colonies.

	Latitude.	Area (approximative.)	Population.	
			In 1826.	In 1842.
NORTH AMERICAN.				
Saint Pierre .....	46° 46' N.	Hectares.	..	1,677
Miquelon .....	47° 5' N.	23,500	..	
WEST INDIAN.				
Martinique .....	(Fort Royal,) 14° 36' N.	109,000	101,865	118,575
Guadeloupe .....	(Pointe-à-Pitre) 16° 14' N.	160,000	126,331	130,469
Marie Galante .....	15° 58' N.	15,500		
Désirade .....	16° 19' N.	2,500		
Les Saintes .....	15° 50' N.	1,500		
Saint Martin .....	18° 5' N.	Undefined.		
French Guiana .....	1° 20' to 5° 50' N.	8,000,000	21,481	20,365
African Settlements ....	13° 20' to 16°.	Undefined.	16,300	18,864
INDIAN OCEAN.				
Bourbon .....	(Saint Denis) 20° 51' s.	260,000	84,700	105,124
St. Marie de Madagascar	17° s.	16,000	..	26,067
Nossi-Bé, &c. ....	(Hellville,) 13° 23' s.	69,300	..	
				421,141
PACIFIC OCEAN.				
Marquesas .....	(Nouka Hiva,) 8° 57' s.	119,800	..	..
Tahiti .....	(Pointe Vénus,) 17° 29' s.	196,500	..	..

## Exports of French Produce and Manufactures to French Colonies\*.

1827-31. [Expressed in thousands of francs.]

Groups.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	Averages.
	fr.	fr.	fr.	fr.	fr.	fr.
North American .....	607	335	429	396	393	432
West Indian .....	45,300	43,304	44,480	25,549	28,219	37,370
African .....	3,579	2,415	2,637	2,271	1,528	2,486
East Indian .....	9,754	8,971	16,613	11,277	3,801	10,157
						50,445
Algeria .....	{Not brought into the official accounts till 1831.}				4,810	

1832-36. [Expressed in thousands of francs.]

Groups.	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	Averages.
	fr.	fr.	fr.	fr.	fr.	fr.
North American .....	2,717†	4,800	4,814	4,595	3,617	4,109
West Indian .....	43,695	26,829	30,938	34,020	37,687	34,633
African .....	2,203	2,202	2,580	2,565	2,963	2,502
East Indian .....	5,201	6,751	8,836	7,867	7,401	7,211
						48,455
Algeria .....	9,238	15,520	8,219	7,282	9,512	9,954

\* "Tableau général du commerce de la France avec ses colonies et les puissances étrangères," for each of the years referred to.

† The great increase here shown requires explanation. See the previous years.

*Exports of French Produce and Manufactures to French Colonies.—Continued.*

1837-41. [Expressed in thousands of francs.]

Groups.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	Averages.
	fr.	fr.	fr.	fr.	fr.	fr.
North American .....	4,102	5,600	5,677	5,021	4,403	4,960
West Indian .....	37,949	33,802	33,607	39,936	38,108	36,680
African .....	6,708	5,428	5,334	4,837	3,573	5,176
East Indian .....	10,987	14,076	6,430	10,889	16,614	11,799
						58,615
Algeria .....	11,800	17,962	16,371	22,095	29,630	19,571

1842-46. [Expressed in thousands of francs.]

Groups.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	Averages.
	fr.	fr.	fr.	fr.	fr.	fr.
North American .....	5,746	5,573	4,892	6,187	5,340	5,547
West Indian .....	33,303	46,500	46,097	42,434	45,325	42,731
African .....	3,614	4,284	5,639	8,846	9,147	6,306
East Indian .....	17,105	18,226	15,235	14,266	15,428	16,052
						70,636
Algeria .....	33,595	41,421	63,424	89,353	94,490	64,456

*Summary.*

[Expressed in thousands of francs.]

Groups.	Quinquennial Averages.			
	1827-31.	1832-36.	1837-41.	1842-46.
	fr.	fr.	fr.	fr.
North American .....	432	4,109	4,960	5,547
West Indian .....	37,370	34,633	36,680	42,731
African .....	2,486	2,502	5,176	6,306
East Indian .....	10,157	7,211	11,799	16,052
Total .....	50,445	48,455	58,615	70,636

If the above summary be compared with that framed for the English colonies (ante p. 408), and if the blank which renders the latter imperfect as to the East Indian group, for the period 1827-31, be filled up by the sum of 3,000,000*l.*—and if, further, the French returns be reduced to sterling at the rate of 25 francs to the pound, the general result will be as follows :—

Value of British produce exported to the British colonies annually,	£
on an average of the five years 1827-31 .....	8,740,799
The like on an average of the five years 1842-46 .....	14,355,461
Difference (showing an increase of 64 per cent.) .....	5,614,662
Value of French produce exported to the French colonies annually,	
on an average of the five years 1827-31 .....	2,017,800
The like on an average of the five years 1842-46 .....	2,825,440
Difference (showing an increase of nearly 40 per cent.) .....	807,640



Inference from this comparison is, however, checked by various considerations. The French exports to the French colonies in North America appear, by their official returns, to have increased so enormously between 1831 and 1833, without apparent cause, as to suggest the probability of some material change in the official method of statement, and that the annual amount above stated for the period 1827-31 should be at least 100,000*l.* higher.

Then it would seem that the whole population of the French colonies here alluded to was in 1826 about 400,000, and in 1842 did not much exceed 420,000. On the other hand, the details already given (*ante* p. 351) lead to the conclusion that the British colonies particularly referred to in the present paper (and which took the whole of the exports above stated, excepting those sent to the East India Company's territories) had a total population, in 1826, of about 3,800,000, and in 1846 of about 5,500,000: and that at the latter date this number comprised a white population numbering, in the aggregate, about 2,460,000, about one-third of which had been made up by emigration from the United Kingdom during the preceding twenty years\*. The French colonies appear to have received, during the same period, scarcely any addition to their population by immigration.

Also, it will be borne in mind that British produce exported to the colonies is not necessarily consumed there. For instance, British cottons sent direct to the United States have during this period been heavily taxed: if sent to Canada, and smuggled over the frontier, they have escaped the tax; and part of our exports to the West Indies have passed into South America. Of course this remark is applicable, in some degree, to the whole range of our exports. Hence, comparisons in gross of the value of our exports to different countries, in proportion to their population, are often fallacious as tests of the relative extent to which the inhabitants of those countries *consume* our produce.

*Comparative progress of Emigration and of Exports of British produce.*

The following is a parallel statement, from the Revenue Tables of the Board of Trade, and the Reports of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, of the declared value of British produce exported, and the aggregate number of emigrants registered, in each of the twenty years included in this enquiry.

There are here four nearly equidistant periods distinctly marked by the occurrence of maximum numbers in each column: that is to say, if we select the two highest numbers for each occurring in the first five or six years, and proceed in the same way to the end, we find the exports at a maximum in 1830-31, in 1835-6, in 1839-40, and in 1844-5†: and, similarly, emigration at a maximum in 1831-2, in 1836-7, in 1841-2, and in 1846-7.

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\* The registered emigration to the North American colonies in the twenty years 1827-46 amounted to 605,069, and that to the Australian colonies to 122,954: total 728,023. To this is to be added the emigrants not registered, and those to other colonies not distinguished in the returns.

† And if the comparison here suggested be instituted with a close regard to the basis of the figures relied upon, the excess of value exported in the years mentioned in the text will become still more striking. The excess occurred, in each instance, after a considerable fall of prices, and before they had again reached an average; this being deduced from their level in the years immediately prior and subsequent.

	British Produce exported.	Emigrants.
	£	
1827 .....	37,181,000	28,003
1828 .....	36,812,000	26,092
1829 .....	35,842,000	31,198
1830 .....	38,271,000	56,907
1831 .....	37,164,000	83,160
1832 .....	36,450,000	103,140
1833 .....	39,667,000	62,527
1834 .....	41,649,000	76,222
1835 .....	47,372,000	44,478
1836 .....	53,368,000	75,417
1837 .....	42,070,000	72,034
1838 .....	50,062,000	33,222
1839 .....	53,233,000	62,207
1840 .....	51,406,000	90,743
1841 .....	51,634,000	118,592
1842 .....	47,381,000	128,344
1843 .....	52,279,000	57,212
1844 .....	58,584,000	70,686
1845 .....	60,111,000	93,501
1846 .....	57,786,000	129,851
1847 .....	....	258,270

The grounds of this coincidence are not, I conceive, to be fully developed without reference to topics quite beyond the scope of the present paper. I may, however, be permitted to invite attention to one circumstance affecting the subject which has a particular bearing on our relations with the colonies. It is especially remarkable of the foreign commerce of Britain that it involves the investment of capital abroad to an extent not only absolutely, but proportionately, much greater than is usual in the commerce of any other country. The British producer often remains unpaid for his goods until after they have been sold in a foreign market, and consumed. While payment is deferred, interest accrues; and the interest must be paid in the price. But though we commonly give, it is comparatively seldom that we take, credit. In other words we commonly furnish the capital embarked in the transit of commodities between Britain and other countries. To direct and superintend the use of this capital is the business of numerous British residents abroad; and to the due protection of the persons and property thus risked under the shadow of the British flag it will be observed that all the colonies afford some, and not a few of them essential facilities.

It is unnecessary to refer to the various causes which occasionally produce a material excess in the home supply of manufactured commodities, as compared with the demand. It is generally agreed that the chief causes are of *home growth*; and that during this period they have occurred at tolerably regular intervals. When such an excess occurs, it is obvious that the practice of supplying foreign markets in anticipation of the demand greatly facilitates the discharge of the excess in that direction—the requisite channels being already open, and an abatement of price always leading to *some* increase of demand. Hence a tendency to periodical maxima in the annual value of British com-

modities exported. These, so produced, would indicate pressure on the holding capitalist. Production being thus limited at home, the pressure reaches the labourer, who fails to obtain employment, and an additional impulse is given to emigration—an increase of which makes its appearance in the years immediately following. It is clear that this only partly explains the particular fluctuations exhibited in the column of exports between 1827 and 1846. But the periodicity and the coincidence observed are remarkable enough to suggest the propriety of further enquiry into the actual connection of the several phenomena.

The scope of the present paper does not permit me to pursue the subject; but to those who may be disposed to do so, the following table, in which the successive fluctuations in each column are marked with some degree of precision, may possibly be useful.

[For the Exports the millions are expressed as units; and for the Emigrants the thousands are so expressed.]

	Exports	Excess.		Emi- grants.	Excess.
	£				
Average of 3 yrs. 1837-29	36·5		Average of 3 yrs. 1828-30	38·	
„ 2 yrs. 1830-31	37·7	1·2	„ 2 yrs. 1831-32	93·1	55·1
Average of 3 yrs. 1832-34	39·2		Average of 3 yrs. 1833-35	61·	
„ 2 yrs. 1835-36	50·3	11·1	„ 2 yrs. 1836-37	73·7	12·7
Average of 2 yrs. 1837-38	46·		Average of 3 yrs. 1838-40	62·	
„ 2 yrs. 1839-40	52·3	6·3	„ 2 yrs. 1841-42	123·4	61·4
Average of 3 yrs. 1841-43	50·3		Average of 3 yrs. 1843-45	73·7	
„ 2 yrs. 1844-45	59·3	9·	„ 2 yrs. 1846-47	194·	121·3

There is a manifest want of agreement in the excesses of exports and emigration as here shown for the second period: the excess of the former being greater, and that of the latter less, than in any of the other periods. This may be explained by reference to facts apart from the influences here particularly adverted to. With reference to the extraordinary excess of exports, there was in the two years 1835-36 a large and exceptional addition made to the usual amount of the exports of British produce to the United States, and elsewhere, upon credit, in connection with extensive speculations in the purchase of foreign produce, arising from a general anticipation of high prices\*. The annual average (declared) value of the British produce exported to the United States in 1832-33-34 was 6,630,000*l*; and in 1835-36 it rose to 11,496,000*l*. There were also large additional exports to the East Indies and China immediately after the opening of the trade in that direction in 1834. And the small excess in the number of emigrants in 1836-37 is to be taken in connection with the fact that the price of food were unusually low in 1834-35-36; and not very high in 1837.

### Summary.

No available standard of progress seems to be alike applicable to all, or even to a considerable part of the colonies enumerated. Any attempt, therefore, to state their progress summarily, during the period in view, either together or as compared with each other, must be open to objection.

\* History of Prices, II., 252.

With reference to the appended tables, any collective statement of either Imports or Exports would be defective for the period 1827-31, in consequence of the imperfect state of the accounts from Jamaica; and the accounts of shipping inwards and outwards are similarly defective for the periods 1837-41 and 1842-46. But the stated values of the Imports and Exports of all the colonies enumerated may be compared collectively for the quinquennial periods 1832-36 and 1842-46, as in the table subjoined.

*Quinquennial Averages.*

Groups.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1832-36.	1842-46.	1832-36.	1842-46.
	£	£	£	£
North American .....	4,218,294	4,847,995	3,312,965	4,188,077
West Indian .....	4,534,501	4,511,649	7,596,397	5,496,211
African .....	657,365	1,039,139	497,263	669,846
East Indian .....	1,035,356	2,259,036	913,085	1,648,202
Australian .....	1,296,392	2,189,982	789,135	1,931,132
Totals .....	11,741,908	14,847,801	13,108,845	13,933,468

These were both periods of comparatively low prices; and were in other respects commercially similar. But the comparison thus instituted cannot (even assuming the perfect correctness of the accounts forming its basis) be received as affording an accurate indication of the commercial progress of the colonies referred to. As before stated, there are several disturbing influences to be allowed for: 1. A part of the Imports of each of these colonies represents expenditure by the home government\*; and this part has been greater in some colonies (in proportion to their commerce) than in others; and has also varied in amount from time to time. 2. Into several of the colonies importations of capital of large (but unascertained) amount have taken place. And 3. The population of each group, without exception, has during the period in view, been augmented, in different degrees, by immigration†; the North American and Australian from the United Kingdom; the

\* The amount of this expenditure may be assumed not to fall short, on an average, of 2,000,000*l.* per annum. During the years 1835-36 and 1843-44, it appears from official returns to have been as under:

	In 1835-36.	In 1843-44.
	£	£
In the North American Colonies.....	382,734	736,691
" West Indian Colonies .....	605,669	593,834
" African Coast Settlements .....	38,347	51,421
" Cape Colony.....	242,907	300,566
" Mauritius .....	78,283	92,302
" Ceylon .....	133,804	112,152
" Australian Colonies (including Convict expenditure)	546,246	545,350
	2,027,990	2,432,316

[S.P. 632 of 1840; and 680 of 1846.

† At the same time the number of white inhabitants of the intertropical colonies would appear to have been decreasing; but the doubtful character of the earlier returns, and the imperfection of those obtained of late years, leave this part of the subject somewhat doubtful.

West Indian from India, Africa, and Madeira; the East Indian (Ceylon and Mauritius) from India, and even the African to some extent: the Coast settlements from the interior\*, and the Cape colony from Europe.

As a rule, it would seem that in the intertropical colonies the Exports exceed the Imports, notwithstanding the addition made to the latter by the expenditure of the home government; but in Ceylon and Mauritius it was not so, either in 1832-36 or in 1842-46, apparently in consequence of the importation of capital, and of supplies of food for immigrant labourers.

In the colonies without the tropics, immigration, the importation of capital, and the expenditure of the home government combine to cause the Imports to exceed the Exports; and to this rule the only exception exhibited in the appended tables is Newfoundland; which is rather a fishing station than a colony.

Also, it is not unworthy of notice that both the Imports and the Exports of the colonies vary greatly in value from year to year; that the variations are greatest in the intertropical colonies; and that during the period in view they have been most remarkable in the West Indies.

The shipping accounts would, at the first glance, seem to afford more satisfactory results than those of Imports and Exports. As to Canada, we find the annual quantity of shipping inwards, which averaged 226,600 tons in 1827-31, at an average of 520,000 tons in 1842-46. And a similar comparison for each of the colonies in the North American group gives nearly the same result—except as to Newfoundland, where, though the Imports and Exports have increased most rapidly, the shipping inwards and outwards has increased most slowly. Here, however, we are reminded that the shipping entering and clearing at the ports of this group affords a very imperfect index to the extent of its commerce: the exportation of vessels built in the colonies, and the entry of vessels bringing immigrants, much disturbing the accounts; besides that the trade over the land frontier, from ports in the United States, has been partially supplanting that carried on by sea.

The shipping accounts for Jamaica are too imperfect to afford ground for any inference whatever. For the rest of the sugar colonies in the West Indian group we find the shipping inwards increased between 1827-31 and 1842-46 only from 392,900 to 411,000 tons; and in the latter period there were some immigrant vessels included. But the shipping inwards to the Bahamas increased in the same interval from 36,400 to 49,100 tons—and to Honduras from 15,200 to 26,000 tons.

The shipping engaged in the trade of the African coast settlements has apparently increased rather less than the value of the trade itself. That entering at and clearing from the Cape appears to have increased rapidly, but with considerable variations, which may be attributed mainly to the effect of the coffee duties at home between 1838 and 1842 (*ante* p. 384).

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\* Chiefly by the capture and re-landing of slaves. And see B.B. (printed) 1847, pp. 198, 203.

For Ceylon, and Mauritius, as well as for the Australian Colonies, the shipping accounts are materially affected by immigration during the latter half of the period in view; but allowing for this disturbance of the test, it confirms, in each case, the inference of commercial progress, more or less rapid, deduced as to each from the accounts of Imports and Exports.

But though a precise general statement, or comparison, of the commercial progress of these colonies is precluded by the absence of data essential alike to its accuracy and its completeness, enough has been stated not only to show that during the period in view each group had a different rate of progress, but also to indicate, in each case, the nature and (though roughly) the comparative extent of the difference.

It is apparent (1) that the period in view has, throughout, been, for the older colonies, one of transition, painful and embarrassing in proportion to their reliance upon protective legislation; and that their advancement has thus, for the time, been materially retarded—(2) that in the progress of this transition the intertropical colonies of the west have been gradually supplanted in the home market by those of the east—(3) that the most recent extensions of our colonial empire have been successful beyond all precedent—and, generally, (4) that there is a remarkable coincidence of the condition and rate of progress of the colonies enumerated with the order of their arrangement as suggested by mere geographical position. Omitting the West Indian sugar colonies, as being (whether we regard their recent depression as indicative of a state of transition or of one of decline) in some degree exceptional, the least rapidly progressive group, during the twenty years in view, has obviously been the North American, and the most so the Australian: these occupying, respectively, the north-western and south-eastern extremities of the chain. There is also a notable contrast between these two groups with respect to their natural resources, and the means of their progress. The contrasts of climate, soil, and produce have already been adverted to. The only article obtained from the soil of the North American group and largely exported has been timber, and the exportation of that has been maintained, for the most part, by British protective duties. On the other hand, the staple produce of the Australian group—wool—can scarcely be said to have derived any encouragement from British protection. Down to 1844 it was admitted free of duty, while foreign wool bore a small tax; but since that year there has been entire freedom of competition, and the prosperity of the Australian wool trade has, since, not only continued, but increased in such a manner as to assure every observer of its perfect independence of legislative aid.

Leaving the Australian Colonies, and looking to the west and north, we find Ceylon next in locality, and also next in the order of its recent commercial progress. And a comparison of the data given as to Mauritius, and the Cape, respectively, with those relating to Ceylon, will, show that these, too, fall into the same order of progression.

As the practical value of accurate statistical records shall become more apparent to the local governments of these various communities, we may hope to see the rate and method of their progress, and the true conditions of their commercial prosperity, more fully and clearly developed.

## APPENDIX.

*Variation of Temperature in the British Colonies.*

The following table, compiled from the Temperature Tables of Professor Dove (published in the transactions of the British Association for 1847), exhibits the mean annual temperature, and the difference between the hottest and coldest months, as hitherto observed in most of our colonies. It may be hoped that in the course of a few years the materials for such a statement will become more perfect and trustworthy.

Colony.	Station.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Mean Annual Temperature.	Diff. H. and C. Months.	No. of Years observed.
Canada .....	Quebec .....	46° 48' N.	71° 17' W.	41° 85	60° 75	....*
„ .....	Montreal ....	45° 31' N.	73° 35' W.	45° 76	58° 56	10
Nova Scotia .....	Halifax .....	44° 39' N.	63° 38' W.	40° 08	52°	2
Bermuda .....	....	32° 20' N.	64° 50' W.	67° 40	19° 98	1
Tortola .....	....	18° 27' N.	64° 40' W.	79° 40	5° 87	3
Jamaica .....	Kingston ....	18° N.	77° W.	78° 77	5° 94	5
St. Kitt's .....	....	17° 44' N.	64° 49' W.	81° 27	6° 17	1½
St. Vincent .....	Kingstown ....	13° 8' N.	60° 37' W.	80° 25	3° 73	....
Barbadoes .....	....	13° 4' N.	59° 37' W.	81° 32†	4° 52	....
British Guiana .....	Demerara ....	6° 45' N.	58° 2' W.	80° 71	6° 50	1½
„ .....	Rio Berbice ....	6° 29' N.	56° W.	81° 56	5° 94	1
Falkland Islands ....	....	52° S.	61° W.	47° 23	18° 59	1
Sierra Leone .....	Freetown ....	8° 30' N.	13° 10' W.	79° 33	5°	....
St. Helena.....	....	15° 55' S.	5° 43' W.	61° 40	9° 17	5
Cape of Good Hope	Cape Town....	33° 56' S.	18° 28' E.	66° 47	18° 39	6½
Ceylon .....	Colombo.....	6° 57' N.	80° E.	80° 75	6° 48	1
„ .....	Kandy .....	7° 17' N.	80° 49' E.	72° 78	3° 98	3
New South Wales....	Port Jackson	33° 50' S.	151° 10' E.	65° 81	21° 09	1½
South Australia.....	Adelaide .....	34° 35' S.	138° 45' E.	68° 45	30° 19	1
Port Philip .....	Melbourne ....	38° 18' S.	144° 30' E.	57° 04	18° 93	2
Van Dieman's Land	Hobart Town	42° 53' S.	147° 28' E.	52° 37‡	22° 89	1

\* Silliman's American Journal.

† Schomburgk's History of Barbadoes, p. 30. From 487 observations.

‡ The mean annual temperature of London, as established by daily observations, continued for fifty years, is 50° 83 Far.; and the mean difference between the hottest and coldest months 26° 74.—Thompson's Annals, 1818. For Edinburgh (by 17 years' daily observation) the annual mean is 47° 13; and the variation 21° 31.—Dove. And for Dublin (by 6 years' daily observation) the annual mean is 49° 05; and the variation 19° 74.—Cotte. Observations not carried over at least five years continuously, are of course to be regarded as somewhat doubtful.

[Abbreviations used in references to authorities: B. B. for *Blue Books*—S. P. for *Sessional Paper*—R. T. for *Revenue Tables*.]

## NORTH AMERICAN GROUP.

## CANADA.

## Commerce.

1827-31.

## Shipping.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.		Outwards.	
				Quebec.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Montreal.
	£	£		Tons.		Tons.	
1827.....	....	....	1827 ....	....		....	
1828.....	1,686,166	....	1828 ....	183,481	Not a	191,199	Not a
1829.....	1,233,907	1,447,485	1829 ....	236,565	port of	240,399	port of
1830.....	1,504,914	1,155,404	1830 ....	223,005	entry till	225,515	entry till
1831.....	1,703,626	1,195,516	1831 ....	263,523	1831.	255,858	1831.
Averages	1,532,153	1,266,135	Averages	226,643		228,242	

[B. B.]

[B. B.]

1832-36.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.		Outwards.	
				Quebec.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Montreal.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1832* ....	1,567,719	952,463	1832 ....	261,915	27,453	262,846	27,864
1833.....	1,665,144	965,026	1833 ....	246,071	30,754	248,933	30,754
1834.....	1,063,643	1,018,922	1834 ....	296,550	20,259	298,860	21,136
1835.....	1,601,503	1,023,609	1835 ....	324,142	22,873	327,097	22,601
1836.....	2,031,769	1,212,980	1836 ....	357,148	22,289	365,454	22,701
Averages	1,585,955	1,034,600	Averages	297,165	24,725	300,638	25,011
				321,890		325,649	

[1832-3, R. T. 1834, S. P. 727, II.,  
1847. 1835-6, S. P. 679, 1846.

[1832-4, R. T. 1835-6, S. P. 679, 1846.

1837-41.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.		Outwards.	
				Quebec.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Montreal.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1837.....	1,660,253	1,012,843	1837 ....	326,014	22,668	333,330	23,234
1838.....	1,534,276	1,091,345	1838 ....	344,077	14,441	352,707	15,500
1839.....	2,229,927	1,217,554	1839 ....	369,185	24,311	383,349	24,619
1840.....	1,994,917	1,739,055	1840 ....	441,818	31,266	460,974	31,857
1841.....	2,022,521	1,998,818	1841 ....	440,371	50,277	448,839	51,789
Averages	1,888,378	1,411,927	Averages	384,293	28,592	395,839	29,399
				412,885		425,238	

[S. P. 679, 1846.]

[S. P. 679, 1846.]

\* The accounts of 1832, for the Port of Quebec, particularly as to the exports, appear to be defective; and this is ascribed to an interruption of business by the prevalence of the cholera at the port in that year.



## CANADA.—Continued.

## Commerce.

1842-46.

## Shipping.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.		Outwards.	
				Quebec.	Montreal.	Quebec.	Montreal.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1842.....	1,984,545	1,412,022	1842 ....	308,806	43,156	307,622	44,424
1843.....	1,243,111	1,441,936	1843 ....	450,168	35,682	457,128	36,048
1844.....	2,493,458	1,809,844	1844 ....	460,480	49,635	464,306	48,956
1845.....	2,639,678	2,282,998	1845 ....	576,541	51,848	584,540	....*
1846.....	2,510,869	2,151,679	1846 ....	568,225	55,566	572,373	....*
Averages	2,174,332	1,819,695	Averages	472,844	47,177	477,193	....
				520,021			

[1842-4, S. P. 679, 1846.  
1845-6, B. B.]

[1842-4, S. P. 679, 1846. 1845-6, B. B.]

## NOVA SCOTIA AND CAPE BRETON.

## Commerce.

1827-31:

## Shipping.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1827.....	....	....	1827 .....	129,027	153,813
1828.....	....	....	1828 .....	....	....
1829.....	985,430	549,811	1829 .....	135,126	144,528
1830.....	1,405,254	713,162	1830 .....	186,716	218,707
1831.....	1,529,912	901,074	1831 .....	216,053	234,967
Averages ....	1,306,865	721,349	Averages....	166,730	188,003

[B. B.]

[B. B.]

1832-36.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1832.....	1,537,606	982,789	1832 .....	216,083	222,374
1833.....	1,097,635	962,380	1833 .....	271,995	302,201
1834.....	710,628	895,951	1834 .....	194,246	206,398
1835.....	725,092	858,251	1835 .....	234,614	243,796
1836.....	1,043,029	826,324	1836 .....	327,427	344,659
Averages....	1,022,798	905,139	Averages....	248,873	263,885

[1832-33, B. B. 1834, S. P. 737, II., [1832-34, B.B. 1835-6, S.P. 679, 1846.  
1847. 1835-36, S. P. 679, 1846.]

\* No return of tonnage outwards is given in the B. B. for these years.

1849.]

*Colonial Dependencies of the United Kingdom.*

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NOVA SCOTIA AND CAPE BRETON.—*Continued.**Commerce.*

1837-41.

*Shipping.*

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1837.....	989,422	827,674	1837.....	297,112	314,318
1838.....	1,164,003	974,221	1838.....	283,199	340,260
1839.....	1,511,080	1,160,233	1839.....	302,998	327,283
1840.....	1,564,505	1,193,068	1840.....	305,980	333,531
1841.....	1,680,658	1,343,079	1841.....	333,939	350,840
Averages ....	1,381,933	1,099,655	Averages....	304,645	333,246

[S. P. 679, 1846.

[S. P. 679, 1846.

1842-46.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1842.....	1,213,859	947,061	1842.....	329,246	333,620
1843.....	943,774	755,115	1843.....	311,782	319,654
1844.....	1,056,055	743,686	1844.....	320,280	329,865
1845.....	827,179	662,465	1845.....	373,576	386,857
1846.....	880,262	729,655	1846.....	569,130	418,054
Averages ....	984,225	767,596	Averages....	380,802	357,610

[1842-46, S. P. 679, 1846. 1845-6, B. B. [1842-44, S. P. 679, 1846. 1845-6, B. B.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

*Commerce.*

1827-31.

*Shipping.*

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1827.....	....	....	1827.....	234,952	252,970
1828.....	643,311	457,855	1828.....	316,733	286,015
1829.....	638,076	514,219	1829.....	249,754	309,429
1830.....	693,561	570,307	1830.....	351,174	348,546
1831.....	603,870	427,318	1831.....	257,616	266,634
Averages ....	644,704	492,424	Averages....	282,043	292,718

[B. B.

[B. B.

1832-36.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1832.....	704,059	541,800	1832.....	310,395	315,277
1833.....	694,599	558,527	1833.....	304,892	316,300
1834.....	781,167	578,787	1834.....	277,581	300,864
1835.....	899,764	657,544	1835.....	353,983	380,100
1826.....	1,207,059	681,355	1836.....	356,459	370,478
Averages ....	857,129	603,602	Averages....	320,662	336,203

[1832-4, B. B. 1835-6, S. P. 679, 1846. [1832-4, B. B. 1835-6, S. P. 679, 1846,

## NEW BRUNSWICK.—Continued.

## Commerce.

1837-41.

## Shipping.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1837.....	1,006,478	718,196	1837.....	348,735	366,841
1838.....	1,056,525	817,047	1838.....	381,913	390,166
1839.....	1,365,517	909,641	1839.....	399,610	442,116
1840.....	1,134,086	742,634	1840.....	399,469	451,388
1841.....	1,107,019	777,950	1841.....	357,604	405,702
Averages ....	1,133,925	793,093	Averages....	377,466	411,242

[S. P. 679, 1846.

[S. P. 679, 1846.

1842-46.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1842.....	467,570	439,051	1842.....	274,024	299,642
1843.....	570,454	541,707	1843.....	378,773	384,325
1844.....	815,738	603,196	1844.....	432,850	439,177
1845.....	1,084,151	787,624	1845.....	466,227	499,480
1846.....	1,036,016	886,763	1846.....	549,083	588,135
Averages ....	794,785	651,668	Averages....	420,191	442,151

[1842-4, S. P. 679, 1846. 1845-6, B. B.

[1842-4, S. P. 679, 1846. 1845-6, B. B.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

## Commerce.

1827-31.

## Shipping.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1827.....	....	....	1827.....	90,380	88,963
1828.....	....	....	1828.....	....	....
1829.....	819,399	690,309	1829.....	83,090	89,193
1830.....	768,417	685,682	1830.....	94,423	92,382
1831.....	829,354	803,534	1831.....	96,564	92,498
Averages ....	805,723	726,508	Averages....	91,114	90,764

[B. B.

[B. B.

1832-36.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1832.....	763,623	709,589	1832.....	92,344	86,304
1833.....	664,076	618,992	1833.....	95,842	90,960
1834.....	612,441	706,620	1834.....	....	98,422
1835.....	643,930	773,032	1835.....	102,997	100,799
1836.....	651,079	837,711	1836.....	99,598	97,582
Averages ....	667,029	729,188	Averages....	97,695	94,813

[1832-4, B. B. 1835-6, S. P. 679, 1846.

[1832-4, B. B. 1835-6, S. P. 679, 1846

NEWFOUNDLAND.—*Continued.**Commerce.*

1837-41.

*Shipping.*

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1837.....	791,249	911,267	1837.....	106,666	105,737
1838.....	645,557	790,373	1838.....	94,961	93,762
1839.....	711,183	904,559	1839.....	91,738	91,930
1840.....	773,308	975,526	1840.....	113,216	108,346
1841.....	772,708	969,474	1841.....	113,815	111,368
Averages ...	738,801	910,239	Averages....	104,079	102,228

[S. P. 679, 1846.

[S. P. 679, 1846.

1842-46.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1842.....	757,212	850,838	1842.....	118,639	110,359
1843.....	756,968	961,054	1843.....	127,131	119,298
1844.....	801,597	915,826	1844.....	130,220	122,261
1845.....	801,330	939,436	1845.....	130,147	124,102
1846.....	802,247	759,103	1846.....	135,900	131,420
Averages ...	783,870	885,251	Averages....	128,407	121,488

[1842-4, S. P. 679, 1846. 1845-6, B. B.

[1842-4, S. P. 679, 1846. 1845-6, B. B.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

*Commerce.*

1827-31.

*Shipping.*

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1827.....	....	....	1827.....	....	....
1828.....	63,615	62,165	1828.....	13,318	20,559
1829.....	46,015	36,348	1829.....	17,556	17,880
1830.....	56,429	33,588	1830.....	18,530	19,990
1831.....	63,826	42,535	1831.....	16,123	22,085
Averages ...	57,471	43,659	Averages....	16,381	20,128

[B. B.

[B. B.

1832-36.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1832.....	70,068	31,739	1832.....	14,782	18,680
1833.....	93,336	35,064	1833.....	17,699	21,668
1834.....	111,595	41,191	1834.....	22,730	26,240
1835.....	61,146	47,215	1835.....	11,792	13,636
1836.....	90,773	46,973	1836.....	13,762	14,264
Averages ...	85,383	40,436	Averages....	16,153	18,897

[1832-4, B. B. 1835-6, S. P. 679, 1846.

[1832-4, B. B. 1835-6, S. P. 679, 1846.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—Continued.

## Commerce.

1837-41.

## Shipping.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1837.....	82,907	35,741	1837.....	15,306	16,934
1838.....	94,213	59,438	1838.....	27,780	31,384
1839.....	132,973	72,780	1839.....	23,889	33,643
1840.....	139,903	59,507	1840.....	32,082	38,161
1841.....	126,671	70,690	1841.....	28,729	34,665
Averages ....	115,333	59,631	Averages....	25,557	30,957

[S. P. 679, 1846.

[S. P. 679, 1846.

1842-46.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1842.....	101,311	59,596	1842.....	34,367	39,115
1843.....	108,659	55,938	1843.....	32,972	37,981
1844.....	94,090	59,048	1844.....	37,574	40,263
1845.....	121,937	70,204	1845.....	....*	....*
1846.....	127,920	74,551	1846.....	....*	....*
Averages ....	110,783	63,867	Averages....	34,971	39,119

[1842-4, S. P. 679, 1846. 1845-6, B. B.

[S. P. 679, 1846.

## WEST INDIAN GROUP.

## BAHAMAS.

## Commerce.

1827-31.

## Shipping.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1827.....	231,384	129,393	1827.....	8,435	9,352
1828.....	338,700	122,426	1828.....	52,389	52,129
1829.....	97,150	76,977	1829.....	47,946	48,978
1830.....	137,853	49,808	1830.....	24,507	22,506
1831.....	91,561	74,658	1831.....	48,765	54,264
Averages ....	179,329	90,652	Averages....	36,408	37,445

[B. B.

[B. B.

1832-36.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1832.....	117,759	71,173	1832.....	46,251	36,570
1833.....	123,735	75,875	1833.....	28,377	36,713
1834.....	142,039	92,204	1834.....	34,150	31,697
1835.....	136,798	112,980	1835.....	56,576	54,502
1836.....	153,671	93,721	1836.....	59,339	53,299
Averages ....	134,800	89,190	Averages....	44,938	42,556

[1832-4, B. B. 1835-6, S. P. 679, 1846. [1832-4, B. B. 1835-6, S. P. 679, 1846.

\* No return of tonnage Inwards or Outwards in the B. B. for these years,

## BAHAMAS.—Continued.

Commerce.			1837-41.	Shipping.	
	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1837.....	210,136	110,934	1837.....	25,064	23,894
1838.....	165,367	91,034	1838.....	23,526	23,317
1839.....	149,253	100,891	1839.....	24,205	24,499
1840.....	138,371	92,441	1840.....	40,685	38,943
1841.....	117,949	99,370	1841.....	39,798	29,312
Averages ....	156,269	98,934	Averages....	30,655	27,993

[S. P. 679, 1846.

[S. P. 679, 1846.

## 1842-46.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1842.....	138,204	72,006	1842.....	36,194	34,659
1843.....	117,877	66,085	1843.....	31,254	30,450
1844.....	112,758	85,867	1844.....	57,373	54,429
1845.....	144,074	86,453	1845.....	68,504	63,940
1846.....	139,718	69,233	1846.....	52,662	56,214
Averages ....	130,526	75,868	Averages....	49,197	47,938

[1842-4, S. P. 679, 1846. 1845-6, B. B. [1842-4, S. P. 679, 1846. 1845-6, B. B.

## JAMAICA.

The Blue Books from Jamaica are more defective, particularly in the earlier years of the period in view, than those from any other colony. I cannot find any statement of the values of the Exports prior to 1832; but the following table compiled from the Supplement to Part VI, of the Revenue Tables (p. 31) exhibits the quantities of the staple produce of the island returned as exported in each of the ten years 1827-36.

	SUGAR.			COFFEE.		SUGAR.			COFFEE.
	Hogshds.	Tierces.	Barrels.	Lbs.		Hogshds.	Tierces.	Barrels.	Lbs.
1827 ...	82,096	7,435	2,770	25,741,520	1832 ...	91,453	9,997	4,600	19,815,010
1828 ...	94,912	9,428	3,024	22,216,780	1833 ...	78,375	9,325	4,074	9,866,060
1829 ...	91,364	9,193	3,204	22,234,640	1834 ...	77,801	9,860	3,055	17,725,731
1830 ...	93,882	8,739	3,645	22,256,950	1835 ...	71,017	8,840	8,455	10,593,019
1831 ...	88,409	9,053	3,492	14,055,350	1836 ...	61,644	7,707	2,497	13,446,053
Total	450,663	43,848	16,135	106,505,240	Total	380,290	45,719	22,681	71,445,872

From the contents of this table the value of the Exports in the five years 1827-31 may be roughly inferred thus: If the mean proportional dimensions of the hogshhead, tierce, and barrel, be assumed to be, respectively,  $52\frac{1}{2}$ , 42, and 36, (their customary content in gallons), the Export of Sugar in 1827-31 would be to the export in 1832-36 as 26 to 22.6 nearly; and the average value of the exports (as stated on the next page) having been in 1832-36, 2,975,260*l*, the average value of those of 1827-31, if they followed the proportion of the quantity of Sugar, would be about 3,422,000*l*. But the average price of West Indian Sugar in London in 1827-31 was only 28*s*. 11*d*. per cwt.; and in 1832-36 it was 32*s*. 2*d*. The difference of value would therefore go far to balance that of quantity. On taking into account the exports of Coffee, the other chief staple, we also find that the prices of British Plantation Coffee in 1832-36 were from 80 to 100 per cent. higher than in 1827-31\*. Thus it would appear that the Exports of Jamaica were but little less valuable in 1832-36 than in 1827-31, notwithstanding the marked decrease of their quantity.

\* "Tooke's History of Prices," Vol. II, p. 399.

## JAMAICA.—Continued.

## Commerce.

1832-36.

	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	Averages.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	1,593,317	1,519,452	1,589,720	2,025,068	2,114,141	1,768,839
Exports	2,814,308	2,489,797	3,148,797	3,101,783	3,321,516	2,975,260

[1832-34, R. T. 1835-36, S. P. 679, 1846.

1837-41.

	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	Averages.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	1,961,713	1,881,224	2,249,125	2,192,176	1,339,904	1,924,828
Exports	2,840,362	3,305,005	2,487,915	2,212,094	1,912,815	2,551,638

[S. P. 679, 1846.

1842-46.

	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845*.	1846*.	Averages.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	1,881,200	1,698,850	1,478,005	594,693	623,966	1,255,842
Exports	2,232,586	1,849,224	1,609,620	2,257,204	1,508,713	1,891,469

[1842-44, S. P. 679, 1846. 1845-46, B. B.

## Shipping.

1827-31.

	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	Averages.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Inwards .....	....	137,186	124,202	120,721	....	127,366
Outwards .....	....	135,101	130,388	130,747	....	132,078

[B. B.

1832.36†.

	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	Averages.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Inwards .....	89,187	67,971	127,521	103,856	112,075	88,122
Outwards .....	74,488	59,452	131,486	121,042	119,066	101,106

[B. B. and R. T.

\* The B. B. from Jamaica for the years 1845 and 1846, whence the amounts above stated for those years are taken, are so ill made up that I fear very little reliance can be placed upon them.

† For the last ten years of the period in view the shipping accounts are either very imperfect or altogether wanting in the B. B. In the Sessional Paper, No. 679, of 1846 (pp. 40 to 55), the reader will find a detailed account of the shipping entered and cleared at each of ten ports in the island for the years 1835-44, inclusive.

## LEEWARD ISLANDS.

Commerce.							Shipping.						
1827-31.													
	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	Avs.		1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	Avs.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£	<b>INWARDS.</b>	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Antigua ...	75,801	100,460	87,720	62,317	94,782	84,216	Antigua ...	21,668	34,311	33,214	25,178	32,400	29,354
St. Kitt's...	...	...	59,520	41,537	...	50,528	St. Kitt's...	...	26,647	29,152	20,951	...	25,583
Dominica...	66,300	81,506	86,343	49,615	81,835	73,119	Dominica...	...	17,749	20,944	11,191	11,709	15,398
Nevis .....	...	...	...	...	27,634	27,634	Nevis .....	...	...	...	...	...	10,000
Virgin Isles	{ Apparently included in the returns from St. Kitt's.						Virgin Isles	Apparently included with St. Kitt's.					
Montserrat	17,520	...	18,804	17,781	...	18,035	Montserrat	5,131	...	6,998	5,824	...	5,984
						253,532							86,319
<b>EXPORTS.</b>							<b>OUTWARDS.</b>						
Antigua ...	152,174	530,293	348,766	240,088	294,645	313,193	Antigua ...	21,989	29,086	33,062	26,320	32,522	28,589
St. Kitt's...	...	...	149,560	198,723	...	174,144	St. Kitt's...	...	26,021	27,681	26,433	...	26,711
Dominica...	115,800	154,522	118,561	145,962	118,761	130,721	Dominica...	...	17,086	21,165	12,427	11,256	15,483
Nevis .....	...	...	...	...	58,904	58,904	Nevis .....	...	...	...	...	18,877	10,000*
Virgin Isles	{ Apparently included in the returns from St. Kitt's.						Virgin Isles	Apparently included with St. Kitt's.					
Montserrat	34,667	...	43,525	29,729	...	35,973	Montserrat	4,319	...	6,858	6,576	...	5,917
						712,935							86,700

[B. B.]

[B. B.]

## 1832-36.

	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	Avs.		1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	Avs.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£	<b>INWARDS.</b>	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Antigua ...	73,716	69,945	64,753	215,700	201,889	125,060	Antigua ...	27,992	24,839	33,654	34,061	27,945	29,698
St. Kitt's...	...	44,497	63,018	126,375	124,610	88,625	St. Kitt's...	...	17,671	16,964	18,384	15,532	18,135
Dominica...	71,627	53,506	68,188	72,046	86,351	70,143	Dominica...	15,943	12,712	14,117	16,331	13,044	14,429
Nevis .....	20,119	18,567	27,866	48,554	41,869	31,195	Nevis .....	...	8,266	9,665	11,180	8,487	9,399
Virgin Isles	...	6,219	4,138	9,760	17,349	9,366	Virgin Isles	...	3,557	3,633	2,983	4,395	3,642
Montserrat	...	22,802	20,123	25,021	20,129	22,018	Montserrat	...	5,509	6,134	5,165	5,422	5,557
						346,707							80,860
<b>EXPORTS.</b>							<b>OUTWARDS.</b>						
Antigua ...	188,690	206,464	385,386	253,155	200,751	246,889	Antigua ...	27,819	22,790	32,002	33,325	28,952	28,977
St. Kitt's...	...	105,267	156,013	141,561	161,411	141,063	St. Kitt's...	...	16,510	17,304	19,606	15,055	17,118
Dominica...	125,854	139,808	112,590	51,050	83,031	102,466	Dominica...	18,446	13,466	15,488	16,002	13,166	15,313
Nevis .....	42,157	53,888	72,200	45,768	45,704	51,943	Nevis .....	...	17,383	10,524	11,256	8,746	11,977
Virgin Isles	...	31,226	38,009	23,338	23,510	29,020	Virgin Isles	...	3,658	3,379	2,728	3,615	3,345
Montserrat	...	21,880	37,567	22,268	22,908	26,080	Montserrat	...	4,755	6,292	4,873	4,676	5,149
						597,461							81,881

[1832-34, B. B. 1835-36, S. P. 679, 1846.]

[1832-34, B. B. 1835-36, S. P. 679, 1846.]

## 1837-41.

	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	Avs.		1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	Avs.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£	<b>INWARDS.</b>	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Antigua ...	172,263	226,953	247,572	213,954	215,529	215,250	Antigua ...	24,562	26,780	36,311	39,080	37,384	32,823
St. Kitt's...	148,421	116,372	167,641	163,705	163,188	151,865	St. Kitt's...	15,532	14,988	18,464	20,722	21,790	18,299
Dominica...	75,287	63,038	74,184	76,753	68,763	71,605	Dominica...	7,919	7,943	9,587	12,648	13,030	10,225
Nevis .....	44,151	58,120	59,203	45,156	38,817	49,089	Nevis .....	6,503	7,267	7,270	6,610	5,841	6,698
Virgin Isles	14,548	12,728	11,921	17,822	12,301	13,864	Virgin Isles	2,878	2,594	3,311	4,051	4,079	3,382
Montserrat	19,300	23,261	23,397	26,461	23,578	23,197	Montserrat	4,891	6,197	6,615	5,003	4,647	5,470
						524,870							76,897
<b>EXPORTS.</b>							<b>OUTWARDS.</b>						
Antigua ...	99,424	402,444	381,769	472,014	314,896	334,109	Antigua ...	27,457	29,024	35,927	40,427	30,038	32,574
St. Kitt's...	130,282	193,738	204,555	245,965	156,220	186,152	St. Kitt's...	15,055	14,352	18,697	20,611	21,241	17,991
Dominica...	84,542	127,500	93,715	87,391	55,796	89,788	Dominica...	7,311	8,008	9,594	11,667	12,765	9,073
Nevis .....	21,565	43,911	77,885	62,079	34,865	48,061	Nevis .....	6,864	6,790	7,793	8,010	6,154	7,122
Virgin Isles	26,019	13,528	16,120	14,508	22,600	18,555	Virgin Isles	3,043	2,318	3,468	3,855	4,494	3,435
Montserrat	13,800	37,219	29,149	31,634	36,522	29,644	Montserrat	4,991	6,341	6,618	5,729	5,292	5,774
						706,319							75,969

[S. P. 679, 1846.]

[S. P. 679, 1846.]

\* The only return from Nevis during this period is that for the year 1831; and it gives an amount so much beyond the average of the returns for previous and subsequent years that, in the absence of confirmatory evidence, it cannot safely be regarded as otherwise than exceptional. The amount stated in the average column is an estimate formed upon the returns of 1824-5, and those afterwards stated.



LEeward ISLANDS.—Continued.  
1842-46.

Commerce.							Shipping.						
	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	Avg.		1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	Avg.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£	<b>INWARDS.</b>	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Antigua ....	179,155	243,101	254,094	267,237	213,963	231,510	Antigua ...	36,019	34,744	32,894	43,907	31,659	37,244
St. Kitt's...	128,829	134,961	151,450	180,000	169,996	153,047	St. Kitt's...	18,442	24,125	21,523	25,082	23,452	22,524
Dominica...	63,770	59,411	67,656	63,947	77,835	66,423	Dominica...	13,520	13,586	14,783	13,991	13,102	13,796
Nevis .....	26,580	24,914	30,194	39,888	36,778	31,670	Nevis .....	5,931	7,622	7,855	7,636	7,875	7,383
Virgin Isles	9,683	12,466	7,945	9,200	9,256	9,750	Virgin Isles	3,447	3,704	4,145	4,318	3,987	3,920
Montserrat	26,536	23,573	20,523	26,275	17,967	22,974	Montserrat	5,334	5,699	5,476	5,266	4,348	5,224
						515,374							90,091
<b>EXPORTS.</b>							<b>OUTWARDS.</b>						
Antigua ....	296,734	403,474	444,137	295,492	177,520	323,471	Antigua ...	27,991	32,250	41,145	46,677	29,994	35,611
St. Kitt's...	170,316	133,386	190,173	188,612	137,502	163,997	St. Kitt's...	18,694	23,352	22,355	25,942	22,994	22,667
Dominica...	71,717	60,773	73,718	75,115	78,706	71,679	Dominica...	13,366	13,561	14,595	13,987	12,925	13,686
Nevis .....	32,321	44,251	64,578	55,931	49,501	49,296	Nevis .....	6,755	8,393	7,806	8,143	7,761	7,771
Virgin Isles	15,060	14,845	13,754	14,805	8,005	13,298	Virgin Isles	3,596	3,361	4,212	4,153	3,803	3,825
Montserrat	27,562	20,967	25,785	18,925	15,976	21,843	Montserrat	5,598	5,600	5,264	5,230	4,493	5,237
						643,579							88,797

[1842-44, S. P. 679, 1846. 1845-46, B. B.]

[1842-44, S. P. 679, 1846. 1845-46, B. B.]

## WINDWARD ISLANDS.

Commerce.							Shipping.						
	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	Avg.		1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	Avg.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£	<b>INWARDS.</b>	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Trinidad .....	428,849	447,109	434,830	250,255	300,567	372,382	Trinidad .....	41,585	46,619	55,715	38,165	45,787	45,574
St. Kitt's...	83,116	85,863	164,313	72,652	79,002	96,989	Grenada .....	27,509	27,318	35,781	25,557	28,883	29,009
St. Vincent...	187,764	178,135	185,303	148,307	252,875	190,476	St. Vincent...	34,450	40,956	37,681	32,295	38,296	36,735
St. Lucia .....	...	97,807	116,710	212,516	64,885	122,979	St. Lucia ...	...	17,749	20,944	20,558	20,382	19,908
Tobago .....	132,307	99,932	108,192	77,114	117,242	106,957	Tobago .....	12,951	13,762	17,179	13,945	15,252	14,617
						889,783							145,843
<b>EXPORTS.</b>							<b>OUTWARDS.</b>						
Trinidad .....	448,813	478,870	451,628	199,082	244,392	364,557	Trinidad .....	46,342	48,349	54,079	45,181	42,115	47,213
Grenada .....	347,906	557,689	359,427	263,264	218,352	349,327	Grenada .....	26,096	28,068	35,414	30,671	27,345	29,526
St. Vincent...	481,637	697,935*	481,579	338,045	279,189	455,677	St. Vincent...	32,134	36,186	37,628	34,055	36,786	35,357
St. Lucia .....	...	130,329	118,946	126,610	83,066	114,687	St. Lucia ...	...	17,086	21,165	20,771	20,833	19,963
Tobago .....	125,137	210,301	152,352	110,790	160,291	151,774	Tobago .....	13,135	14,923	16,276	16,224	15,344	15,180
						1,436,022							147,249

[B. B.]

[B. B.]

\* The B. B. for St. Vincent, 1828, states the total value of the Exports for that year at 897,935*l.*, an amount so widely differing from the amounts for the years preceding and following that the statement obviously needs confirmation. The principal item in the account at the foot of which this extraordinary amount appears, the value of the exports to Great Britain, is stated at 733,506*l.* On turning to the B. B. for the following year (1829) I find the corresponding item stated at 433,964*l.*; and on further comparing the lists of parcels against which these two sums are written, the chief articles appear to be as follows:—

1828.	1829.
SUGAR ..... 19,663 hhds.	SUGAR ..... 17,055 hhds.
311 tierces	319 tierces
144 barrels	79 barrels
MOLASSES... 5,478 pns.	MOLASSES .. 3,859 pns.
217 hhds.	19 tierces
54 barrels	116 hhds.
RUM ..... 29 hhds.	39 half-pns.
965 pns.	3 barrels
ARROWROOT 926 boxes	RUM ..... 3,092 pns.
COTTON..... 343 bales	147 hhds.
	59 qr. casks
	ARROWROOT 8 barrels
	836 boxes
	COTTON..... 282 bales

The difference in quantity, thus shown, is clearly not sufficient to account for the apparent difference in value, assuming prices to have been the same, or nearly so. The prices of the articles enumerated were generally lower in 1829 than in 1828: the annual average price of Muscovado sugar per cwt. in London, having been, in 1828, 31*s.* 8*d.*, and in 1829, 28*s.* 7*d.*, (S. P. 400, 1848), and the price of rum differed in nearly the same proportion. Cotton was about the same price in both years. (Hist. Prices II. 401, 402.) But here there is clearly no sufficient ground for the enormous difference shown in the account; and as the retention of the sum stated would probably vitiate, altogether, by the error of a single figure, all the subsequent computations, I have ventured to reduce the sum total, by taking the exports to Great Britain at 533,506*l.*, a sum which nearly corresponds with that stated for 1829 (allowing for the difference of prices in the two years), and reduces the aggregate to the sum stated in the table.

## WINDWARD ISLANDS.—Continued.

## Commerce.

1832-36.

## Shipping.

	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	Avrgs.		1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	Avrgs.
IMPORTS.	£	£	£	£	£	£	INWARDS.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Trinidad .....	260,192	307,075	308,178	323,454	489,544	337,688	Trinidad .....	38,860	37,403	41,149	40,963	46,766	41,028
Grenada .....	78,991	73,846	77,078	139,044	176,509	109,093	Grenada .....	25,570	24,805	21,325	18,606	19,003	21,861
St. Vincent.....	219,924	165,939	156,433	187,803	175,304	175,080	St. Vincent.....	37,025	29,210	29,494	25,655	24,104	29,077
St. Lucia.....	70,572	47,271	58,602	81,771	93,738	70,390	St. Lucia .....	15,913	12,712	14,117	16,331	13,044	14,429
Tobago .....	105,712	75,427	67,489	73,939	89,336	80,380	Tobago .....	16,981	12,413	11,634	11,641	11,955	12,944
						772,631							119,219
EXPORTS.	£	£	£	£	£	£	OUTWARDS.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Trinidad .....	279,007	341,571	394,541	392,036	517,015	384,834	Trinidad .....	40,191	39,893	38,496	43,350	46,774	41,740
Grenada .....	153,175	294,229	275,768	211,706	216,823	229,340	Grenada .....	24,914	24,269	20,929	20,554	16,591	21,451
St. Vincent.....	285,454	301,511	424,350	335,102	370,039	343,091	St. Vincent.....	33,776	31,523	27,944	27,289	25,689	29,244
St. Lucia.....	75,482	72,144	87,136	90,431	79,474	80,933	St. Lucia .....	18,446	13,466	15,488	16,002	13,166	14,313
Tobago .....	123,496	90,083	114,262	106,465	200,253	126,911	Tobago .....	14,649	12,717	11,192	10,997	12,763	12,463
						1,165,109							119,211

[1832-34, B. B. 1835-36, S. P. 679, 1846.

[1832-34, B. B. 1835-36, S. P. 679, 1846.

1837-41.

	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	Avrgs.		1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	Avrgs.
IMPORTS.	£	£	£	£	£	£	INWARDS.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Trinidad .....	456,291	419,241	483,093	558,665	555,111	494,480	Trinidad .....	51,758	46,965	52,867	62,107	65,645	55,868
Grenada .....	149,840	139,223	171,923	133,764	150,902	149,130	Grenada .....	20,429	19,080	19,219	20,324	23,637	20,537
St. Vincent.....	217,332	195,740	222,810	195,401	160,547	198,366	St. Vincent.....	26,351	23,386	26,812	21,647	25,186	24,656
St. Lucia.....	117,215	85,570	97,590	80,516	72,997	90,777	St. Lucia .....	12,823	12,647	11,259	11,464	13,870	12,412
Tobago .....	88,685	99,061	95,542	88,331	75,282	89,990	Tobago .....	13,937	10,172	10,491	10,398	10,775	11,154
						1,022,743							124,627
EXPORTS.	£	£	£	£	£	£	OUTWARDS.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Trinidad .....	496,628	535,880	397,990	400,163	520,783	470,288	Trinidad .....	52,491	48,127	53,102	60,535	65,647	55,980
Grenada .....	213,002	277,440	215,737	190,428	161,948	211,711	Grenada .....	18,923	21,215	19,872	20,164	23,801	22,795
St. Vincent.....	402,278	365,874	313,006	219,246	260,285	312,157	St. Vincent.....	26,030	25,694	28,169	23,606	26,314	25,762
St. Lucia.....	86,207	94,798	90,164	94,177	107,525	94,574	St. Lucia .....	14,808	11,278	11,569	12,121	11,728	12,300
Tobago .....	145,579	141,758	156,183	120,176	87,302	130,199	Tobago .....	12,123	10,390	10,394	10,835	10,978	10,944
						1,218,929							125,781

[S. P. 679, 1846.

[S. P. 679, 1846.

1842-46.

	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	Avrgs.		1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	Avrgs.
IMPORTS.	£	£	£	£	£	£	INWARDS.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Trinidad .....	400,093	444,065	456,657	485,359	559,372	469,213	Trinidad .....	58,459	61,054	60,334	59,010	...	59,714
Grenada .....	120,500	123,618	134,051	155,008	141,692	134,973	Grenada .....	21,197	24,845	23,630	29,487	27,876	25,345
St. Vincent.....	152,790	124,561	151,537	157,484	170,598	151,356	St. Vincent.....	27,136	24,391	23,677	26,031	27,041	25,655
St. Lucia.....	65,756	63,852	82,791	83,751	93,788	78,027	St. Lucia .....	14,222	11,029	13,102	13,610	13,020	12,996
Tobago .....	50,265	57,507	75,036	66,536	63,282	62,525	Tobago .....	7,343	9,350	10,828	9,825	9,025	9,274
						896,094							132,984
EXPORTS.	£	£	£	£	£	£	OUTWARDS.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Trinidad .....	491,100	433,857	434,017	417,825	497,752	454,910	Trinidad .....	57,973	59,963	60,022	56,621	...	58,644
Grenada .....	144,127	141,135	123,654	121,442	132,075	132,486	Grenada .....	21,395	23,005	23,092	30,935	25,977	24,880
St. Vincent.....	229,317	232,028	224,093	202,395	246,695	228,905	St. Vincent.....	26,805	25,659	23,390	25,796	25,655	25,861
St. Lucia.....	114,991	83,052	107,626	100,694	88,457	98,964	St. Lucia .....	12,203	11,082	13,911	13,897	12,765	12,771
Tobago .....	84,561	73,980	88,655	83,936	65,837	79,396	Tobago .....	7,873	9,150	9,689	10,781	8,702	9,259
						994,660							131,415

[1842-44, S. P. 679, 1846. 1845-46, B. B.

[1842-44, S. P. 679, 1846. 1845-46, B. B.

\* The return in the B. B. for 1846 runs from September, 1845, to October, 1846.

## BARBADOES.

Commerce.			1827-31.	Shipping.	
	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1827.....	376,866	557,423	1827.....	50,776	45,652
1828.....	....	....	1828.....	....	....
1829.....	....	....	1829.....	....	....
1830.....	369,122	776,695	1830.....	53,932	56,345
1831.....	....	....	1831.....	....	....
Averages ....	372,994	667,059	Averages...	52,354	50,998

[B. B.

[B. B.

1832-36.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1832.....	481,610	408,363	1832.....	79,005	74,189
1833.....	461,135	553,628	1833.....	56,178	65,784
1834.....	449,790	736,006	1834.....	72,395	74,497
1835.....	532,399	675,346	1835.....	66,353	65,497
1836.....	665,135	734,699	1836.....	62,990	63,698
Averages ....	518,013	621,608	Averages...	67,384	68,733

[1832-4, B. B. 1835-6, S. P. 679, 1846. [1832-4, B. B. 1835-6, S. P. 679, 1846.

1837-41.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1837.....	646,670	897,963	1837.....	73,856	71,073
1838.....	739,561	959,912	1838.....	76,356	76,076
1839.....	823,058	814,559	1839.....	83,689	82,963
1840.....	643,826	465,459	1840.....	73,523	73,511
1841.....	610,954	529,210	1841.....	80,832	78,524
Averages ....	692,813	733,420	Averages...	77,651	76,429

[S. P. 679, 1846.

[S. P. 679, 1846.

1842-46.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1842.....	609,254	551,984	1842.....	87,875	82,571
1843.....	642,180	679,802	1843.....	99,869	100,284
1844.....	618,028	681,598	1844.....	88,137	84,468
1845.....	682,368	691,309	1845.....	94,542	93,773
1846.....	631,267	773,405	1846.....	93,330	90,310
Averages ....	636,599	675,619	Averages ...	92,750	90,281

[1842-4, S. P. 679, 1846. 1845-6, B. B. [1842-4, S. P. 679, 1846. 1845-6, B. B.

In the B. B. for 1828-29 the accounts are imperfectly stated; and no returns appear to have been made for 1831. The great hurricane which occurred in the last-mentioned year may account for the absence of returns, as well as for the falling off in the exports of 1832-33.

## BRITISH GUIANA.

## Commerce.

1827-31.

## Shipping.

	Imports.		Exports.			Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Demerara and Essequibo.	Berbice.	Demerara and Essequibo.	Berbice.		Demerara and Essequibo.	Berbice.	Demerara and Essequibo.	Berbice.
	£	£	£	£		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1827 ...	743,642	113,869	1,895,621	298,145	1827 ...	86,445	18,917	86,288	16,896
1828 ...	709,805	131,545	1,739,440	319,797	1828 ...	85,077	19,733	85,325	21,260
1829 ...	804,408	131,778	1,884,065	282,868	1829 ...	92,805	19,161	93,190	19,430
1830 ...	734,528	...	1,835,704	...	1830 ...	89,240	...	94,523	...
1831 ...	664,539	161,177	1,556,142	323,837	1831 ...	89,760	21,208	85,867	20,128
Avrgs.	731,348	134,592	1,782,194	306,161	Avrgs.	88,665	19,754	89,038	19,428
	865,940		2,088,355			108,419		108,466	

[B. B.]

[B. B.]

1832-36.

	Imports.		Exports.			Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Demerara and Essequibo.	Berbice.	Demerara and Essequibo.	Berbice.		Demerara and Essequibo.	Berbice.	Demerara and Essequibo.	Berbice.
	£	£	£	£		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1832 ...	505,803	172,931	1,374,674	392,364	1832 ...	84,166	25,790	82,688	26,324
1833 ...	541,438	133,379	1,571,349	302,349	1833 ...	93,809	23,073	93,972	24,390
1834 ...	591,458	111,695	1,259,605	306,778	1834 ...	90,221	20,571	86,933	20,753
1835 ...	627,334	122,733	1,486,956	404,116	1835 ...	95,039	24,879	91,368	25,945
1836 ...	786,333	146,571	1,611,358	561,981	1836 ...	88,909	22,426	92,065	23,941
Avrgs.	610,473	137,461	1,460,788	393,517	Avrgs.	90,428	23,347	89,205	24,270
	747,934		1,853,305			113,775		113,475	

[1832-34, B. B. 1835-36, S. P. 679, 1846.]

[1832-34, B. B. 1835-36, S. P. 679, 1846.]

1837-41.

	Imports.		Exports.			Inwards.	Outwards.
	Demerara and Essequibo.	Berbice.	Demerara and Essequibo.	Berbice.			
	£	£	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1837 ...	832,932	161,764	1,340,257	387,837	1837.....	109,120	102,996
1838 ...	872,875	216,255	1,346,510	393,756	1838.....	117,554	116,572
1839 ...	1,051,616	190,795	1,109,209	304,737	1839.....	100,192	101,499
1840 ...	858,185	151,192	1,564,602	391,606	1840.....	111,846	116,501
1841 ...	774,745	123,290	994,441	200,426	1841.....	115,089	114,669
Avrgs.	878,070	168,665	1,271,003	335,672	1841.....	115,089	114,669
	1,046,735		1,606,675		Averages .....	110,760	110,447

[S. P. 679, 1846.]

[S. P. 679, 1846.]

1842-46.

	Imports.		Exports.			Inwards.	Outwards.
	Demerara and Essequibo.	Berbice.	Demerara and Essequibo.	Berbice.			
	£	£	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1842 ...	609,286	75,154	936,383	206,947	1842.....	92,755	93,735
1843 ...	663,653	72,684	806,082	198,884	1843.....	92,206	92,392
1844 ...	610,310	65,640	905,113	226,213	1844.....	87,937	85,946
1845 ...	841,986		981,883		1845.....	109,984	104,194
1846 ...	1,144,176		765,473		1846.....	97,624	96,457
Avrgs.	816,577		876,986		Averages .....	96,101	94,545

[1842-44, S. P. 679, 1846. 1845-46, B. B.]

[1842-44, S. P. 679, 1846. 1845-46, B. B.]

## HONDURAS.

Commerce.			1827-31.	Shipping.	
	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1827.....	313,502	394,132	1827.....	19,041	17,655
1828.....	233,756	301,255	1828.....	14,387	14,038
1829.....	244,464	255,282	1829.....	14,746	12,700
1830.....	234,379	316,151	1830.....	13,918	16,351
1831.....	278,627	197,860	1831.....	13,910	13,014
Averages ....	260,945	292,936	Averages....	15,200	14,753

[B. B.]

[B. B.]

## 1832-36.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1832.....	153,830	182,267	1832.....	15,495	14,985
1833.....	235,156	242,330	1833.....	14,018	14,222
1834.....	318,234	286,800	1834.....	19,111	18,859
1835.....	182,614	267,811	1835.....	18,814	19,455
1836.....	340,554	493,115	1836.....	28,313	29,493
Averages ....	246,077	294,464	Averages....	19,150	19,582

[B. B.]

[B. B.]

## 1837-41.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1837.....	369,623	345,305	1837.....	25,752	29,545
1838.....	....*	....*	1838.....	....*	....*
1839.....	....*	....*	1839.....	....*	....*
1840.....	....*	....*	1840.....	....*	....*
1841.....	388,915	....*	1841.....	21,863	....*
Averages ....	379,269	....	Averages....	23,807	....

[B. B.]

[B. B.]

## 1842-46.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1842.....	193,656	322,140	1842.....	17,644	17,231
1843.....	339,573	429,353	1843.....	25,830	23,292
1844.....	235,649	323,819	1844.....	25,654	22,663
1845.....	273,073	281,850	1845.....	30,296	28,493
1846.....	213,735	332,988	1846.....	30,870	31,485
Averages ....	261,137	338,030	Averages....	26,058	24,632

[B. B.]

[B. B.]

\* The B. B. for Honduras contain no returns from which these blanks can be supplied.

## THE AFRICAN COAST SETTLEMENTS\*.

Commerce.

1827-31

Shipping.

	Imports.		Exports.			Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Sierra Leone.	Gambia.	Sierra Leone.	Gambia.		Sierra Leone.	Gambia.	Sierra Leone.	Gambia.
	£	£	£	£		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1827 ...	...	...	...	...	1827 ...	16,171	...	14,828	...
1828 ...	79,648	50,269	41,442	60,302	1828 ...	15,676	3,991	17,882	3,991
1829 ...	109,686	43,081	57,854	65,130	1829 ...	25,076	5,411	18,491	5,411
1830 ...	87,251	32,527	71,076	50,765	1830 ...	26,343	...	22,874	4,533
1831 ...	104,639	39,255	81,280	38,434	1831 ...	22,470	5,695	29,764	3,740
Avrgs.	95,306	41,283	62,913	53,657	Avrgs.	21,147	5,032	20,765	4,418
	136,589		116,570			26,179		25,183	

[B. B.]

[B. B.]

1832-36.

	Imports.		Exports.			Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Sierra Leone.	Gambia.	Sierra Leone.	Gambia.		Sierra Leone.	Gambia.	Sierra Leone.	Gambia.
	£	£	£	£		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1832 ...	90,261	50,522	58,920	92,860	1832 ...	20,816	9,658	20,720	7,221
1833 ...	73,264	37,702	57,164	66,221	1833 ...	18,023	9,279	17,515	7,062
1834 ...	100,454	63,455	58,174	74,033	1834 ...	17,307	11,758	19,184	8,462
1835 ...	69,311	75,502	66,903	91,368	1835 ...	17,453	16,228	20,916	15,340
1836 ...	98,856	114,772	71,927	147,732	1836 ...	18,372	14,522	19,901	14,801
Avrgs.	90,425	68,396	62,617	94,442	Avrgs.	18,394	12,289	19,647	10,577
	158,815		157,059			30,683		30,224	

[For Sierra Leone, 1832-34, B. B. 1835-6, S. P. 696, 1847. For Gambia, B. B.]

[For Sierra Leone, 1832-34, B. B. 1835-6, S. P. 696, 1847. For Gambia, B. B.]

1837-41.

	Imports.		Exports.			Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Sierra Leone.	Gambia.	Sierra Leone.	Gambia.		Sierra Leone.	Gambia.	Sierra Leone.	Gambia.
	£	£	£	£		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1837 ...	112,132	99,763	98,934	138,226	1837 ...	24,462	14,176	26,401	14,366
1838 ...	91,198	105,625	64,996	129,498	1838 ...	14,401	12,543	13,548	11,931
1839 ...	103,088	153,903	55,440	162,789	1839 ...	13,399	12,407	14,602	13,176
1840 ...	73,989	105,397	65,888	124,669	1840 ...	16,176	14,009	15,020	12,668
1841 ...	63,222	73,670	75,939	115,824	1841 ...	24,791	11,876	22,704	11,558
Avrgs.	88,725	107,671	72,839	134,201	Avrgs.	18,645	13,002	18,455	12,739
	196,396		207,040			31,647		31,194	

[For Sierra Leone, S. P. 696, 1847. For Gambia, B. B.]

[For Sierra Leone, S. P. 696, 1847. For Gambia, B. B.]

1842-46.

	Imports.		Exports.		Cape Coast,		Inwards.		Outwards.		Cape Coast,
	Sierra Leone.	Gambia.	Sierra Leone.	Gambia.			Sierra Leone.	Gambia.	Sierra Leone.	Gambia.	
	£	£	£	£			Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
1842 ...	81,144	114,063	87,553	149,133	...	1842 ...	18,364	18,262	23,057	18,121	...
1843 ...	97,011	107,018	105,110	134,513	...	1843 ...	16,537	19,328	16,020	19,185	...
1844 ...	83,051	96,106	91,444	136,745	...	1844 ...	12,143	17,912	12,475	17,128	...
1845 ...	114,476	117,890	103,384	154,816	...	1845 ...	23,434	21,132	22,235	20,317	...
1846 ...	105,368	94,175	125,878	163,082	120,000	1846 ...	31,258	19,655	30,980	20,312	7,773
Avrgs.	95,616	105,862	102,673	147,657	...	Avrgs.	20,309	19,377	20,953	19,012	...
	201,478		250,330				39,686		39,965		

[For Sierra Leone, 1842-4, S. P. 696, 1847. 1845-6, B. B. For Gambia, B. B.]

[For Sierra Leone, 1842-4, S. P. 696, 1847. For Gambia, B. B.]

\* There are scarcely any returns available as to the Settlements on the Cape Coast.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. *Shipping.*

[Exclusive of vessels putting in for refreshment.]

[Ports:—Cape Town, Simon's Town, and Port Elizabeth.]

Commerce.

1827-31.

	Imports.	Exports*.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1827.....	288,452	218,803	1827.....	58,712	59,403
1828.....	264,497	264,420	1828.....	63,796	61,682
1829.....	421,641	348,458	1829.....	73,216	70,092
1830.....	504,565	281,495	1830.....	76,004	71,239
1831.....	389,723	253,251	1831.....	68,258	64,580
Averages ....	373,775	273,285	Averages...	67,997	65,399

[B. B.

[B. B.

1832-36.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1832.....	332,006	293,665	1832.....	82,928	83,698
1833.....	394,521	291,048	1833.....	109,231	100,111
1834.....	462,768	369,802	1834.....	107,655	115,155
1835.....	534,189	362,280	1835.....	114,706	113,352
1836.....	819,269	384,229	1836.....	124,952	118,042
Averages...	508,550	340,204	Averages ...	107,894	106,071

[1832-4, B. B. 1835-6, S. P. 696, 1847. [1832-4, B. B. 1835-6, S. P. 696, 1847.

1837-41.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1837.....	762,840	368,874	1837.....	139,108	147,456
1838.....	973,906	361,639	1838.....	170,229	131,119
1839.....	1,250,308	776,076	1839.....	168,729	177,804
1840.....	1,447,336	1,096,450	1840.....	151,381	204,818
1841.....	661,554	496,001	1841.....	151,799	170,741
Averages ....	1,019,188	619,808	Averages...	156,269	166,387

[S. P. 696, 1847.

[S. P. 696, 1847.

1842-46.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1842.....	650,369	350,735	1842.....	147,456	142,199
1843.....	765,440	328,389	1843.....	131,119	129,449
1844.....	651,236	409,870	1844.....	177,804	171,073
1845.....	998,201	519,236	1845.....	204,818	206,404
1846.....	1,123,061	489,354	1846.....	170,741	155,834
Averages ....	837,661	419,516	Averages ...	166,387	160,991

[1842-4, S. P. 696, 1847. 1845-6, B. B. [1842-4, S. P. 696, 1847. 1845-6, B. B.

\* The Exports, as returned from the Cape, do not include stores shipped by merchant-vessels, or furnished to H. M. Navy. These, if included, would apparently add from 20 to 30 per cent. to the amount stated.

MAURITIUS.					
Commerce.			1827-31.	Shipping.	
	Imports.	Exports		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1827.....	....	....	1827.....	....	....
1828.....	866,014	683,564	1828.....	88,794	83,087
1829.....	891,321	731,075	1829.....	110,172	101,233
1830.....	705,583	606,684	1830.....	94,836	90,462
1831.....	529,685	612,524	1831.....	67,917	74,314
Averages....	748,150	658,461	Averages...	90,429	87,274

[B. B.]

[B. B.]

1832-36\*.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1832.....	556,851	614,202	1832.....	61,080	63,842
1833.....	593,382	....	1833.....	76,224	73,040
1834.....	726,546	....	1834.....	86,205	87,427
1835.....	634,424	699,015	1835.....	70,888	66,308
1836.....	858,350	903,954	1836.....	87,944	81,608
Averages....	673,740	739,057	Averages...	76,468	74,445

[B. B.]

[S. P. 696, 1847.]

1837-41.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1837.....	1,034,242	831,132	1837.....	107,844	95,306
1838.....	1,332,671	802,895	1838.....	120,022	109,965
1839.....	865,461	780,042	1839.....	96,108	90,499
1840.....	994,213	923,666	1840.....	98,643	91,661
1841.....	1,227,833	886,302	1841.....	125,480	117,444
Averages....	1,090,884	804,807	Averages...	109,619	100,975

[S. P. 696, 1847.]

[S. P. 696, 1847.]

1842-46.

	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1842.....	859,967	853,772	1842.....	102,249	94,990
1843.....	900,562	808,377	1843.....	158,641	147,692
1844.....	1,132,731	1,021,694	1844.....	124,230	112,141
1845.....	1,189,127	1,258,494	1845.....	121,637	125,086
1846.....	1,123,427	1,628,498	1846.....	129,959	125,895
Averages....	1,041,162	1,113,167	Averages...	123,341	121,280

[1842-4, S. P. 696, 1847. 1845-6, B. B.]

[S. P. 696, 1847.]

\* In the B. B. for 1838 (at p. 161) is a note, by the Collector of Customs, stating that, in the years previous to 1836, specie and goods entered to be warehoused for re-exportation were included in the account of imports, but afterwards excluded; a statement of the value of specie imported being no longer required from the merchant, and goods warehoused being entered as imports only when taken for consumption. Hence, he observes, "The proportionate increase (in 1836-7-8) is even greater than is shown above."



CEYLON.					
Commerce.			1827-31.	Shipping.	
	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1827.....	....	....	1827.....	....	....
1828.....	323,933	215,372	1828.....	60,070	48,626
1829.....	340,201	286,145	1829.....	69,912	64,639
1830.....	349,582	250,788	1830.....	77,030	69,887
1831.....	282,988	121,148	1831.....	63,833	57,834
Averages ....	324,176	218,363	Averages...	67,711	60,179

1832-36.					
	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1832.....	351,223	156,008	1832.....	66,096	73,317
1833.....	320,891	100,470	1833.....	68,648	65,293
1834.....	372,725	145,833	1834.....	80,962	72,543
1835.....	352,076	158,900	1835.....	73,126	72,056
1836.....	411,167	308,763	1836.....	71,232	68,463
Averages ....	361,616	174,028	Averages ...	72,012	70,334

[R. T. and B. B.			[R. T. and B. B.		
1837-41.					
	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1837.....	595,888	326,860	1837.....	76,368	79,562
1838.....	547,501	274,468	1838.....	96,292	95,667
1839.....	662,123	375,224	1839.....	105,838	100,166
1840.....	733,747	410,363	1840.....	103,005	104,015
1841.....	743,222	398,093	1841.....	109,606*	109,187*
Averages ....	656,496	357,001	Averages...	98,221	97,719

[1837-8, B. B. 1839-41, S. P. 696, 1847.			[B. B.		
1842-46.					
	Imports.	Exports.		Inwards.	Outwards.
	£	£		Tons.	Tons.
1842.....	831,311	458,146	1842.....	130,327†	124,692†
1843.....	1,029,515	422,479	1843.....	140,853‡	139,622‡
1844.....	1,360,721	532,167	1844.....	165,329	155,354
1845.....	1,495,127	583,100	1845.....	196,364	189,815
1846.....	1,372,701	679,286	1846.....	211,946	211,424
Averages ....	1,217,874	535,035	Averages...	168,965	164,171

[1842-4, S. P. 696, 1847. 1845-6, B. B.			[B. B.		
These returns apparently include, as to both Imports and Exports, specie and goods warehoused for re-exportation.					

These returns apparently include, as to both Imports and Exports, specie and goods warehoused for re-exportation.

\* For the year ending the 1st of October, 1841.

† For the year ending the 1st of October, 1842.

‡ For the year ending the 1st of October, 1843.

## THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

## Commerce.

1827-31.

	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	Averages.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales .	..	570,000	601,004	420,480	490,162	520,409
Western Australia.	No returns	..	..	..	..	..
Van Dieman's Land	162,627	241,382	272,189	255,300	298,775	244,054
						764,463
<b>EXPORTS.</b>						
New South Wales .	..	90,050	161,716	141,461	324,168	179,348
Western Australia.	No returns	..	..	..	..	..
Van Dieman's Land	59,902	91,461	126,984	145,980	141,745	113,212
						392,560

[B. B.

1832-36.

	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	Averages.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales .	604,620	713,972	991,990	976,091	1,101,845	877,703
Western Australia.	No returns	..	..	..	..	..
Van Dieman's Land	392,666	352,894	476,617	439,084	432,184	418,689
						1,296,392
<b>EXPORTS.</b>						
New South Wales .	384,344	394,800	587,640	675,226	699,396	548,281
Western Australia.	No returns	..	..	..	..	..
Van Dieman's Land	157,907	152,967	203,523	321,368	368,505	240,854
						789,135

[1832-34, B. B. 1835-36, S. P. 696, 1847.

1837-41.

	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	Averages.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales .	1,055,125	1,459,022 (Estimate)	2,130,147	2,548,775	1,870,129	1,812,639
Western Australia.	..	46,766	..	..	..	..
South Australia . . .	No returns	before 1839	346,649	303,320	288,348	312,772
Van Dieman's Land	509,681	583,907	668,782	851,616	591,928	641,182
New Zealand . . . .	..	..	..	..	132,320*	..
						2,766,593
<b>EXPORTS.</b>						
New South Wales .	867,031	821,417 (Estimate)	994,097 (Estimate)	1,289,036	1,019,891	998,294
Western Australia.	..	6,840	5,448	..	..	..
South Australia . . .	..	..	16,039	32,079	104,650	50,922
Van Dieman's Land	558,662	587,078	785,679	769,066	602,799	660,656
New Zealand . . . .	..	..	..	..	17,765	..
						1,709,872

! S. P. 696, 1847.

\* No Customs Duties levied, or official accounts of Imports kept, till 1841, S. P. 696, 1847, p. 130.

## THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.—Continued.

## Commerce.

1842-46.

	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	Averages.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales .	1,308,766	1,477,530	694,353	1,233,854	1,630,522	1,269,005
		(Estimate)*	(Estimate)			
Western Australia .	..	37,486	36,440	20,350	25,989	30,066
South Australia ...	169,412	109,098	118,830	184,819	330,099	182,451
Van Dieman's Land	490,030	629,331	449,724	520,562	561,238	530,177
New Zealand ....	248,620	191,385	94,845	..	..	178,283
						2,189,982
<b>EXPORTS.</b>						
New South Wales .	1,076,288	1,200,169	1,189,952	1,555,986	1,481,539	1,300,786
Western Australia .	..	7,078†	13,663	13,353	20,222	13,479
South Australia ...	75,248	80,855	95,258	148,459	312,838	102,531
Van Dieman's Land	535,481	436,660	386,300	422,218	582,585	472,648
New Zealand ....	24,920	53,940	46,205	..	..‡	41,688
						1,931,132

[1842-44, S. P. 696, 1847. 1845-6, B. B.]

## Shipping.

1827-31.

	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	Averages.
<b>INWARDS.</b>	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
New South Wales .	..	32,559	37,342	31,235	34,000	33,784
Western Australia .	No returns	..	..	..	..	..
Van Dieman's Land	18,893	23,741	24,717	26,582	23,184	23,427
						57,211
<b>OUTWARDS.</b>						
New South Wales .	..	20,186	37,586	28,882	35,252	30,476
Western Australia .	No returns	..	..	..	..	..
Van Dieman's Land	16,004	24,116	25,742	25,045	25,451	23,231
						53,707

[B. B.]

1832-36.

	1832.	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	Averages.
<b>INWARDS.</b>	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
New South Wales .	36,020	50,144	57,442	63,019	65,414	54,407
Western Australia .	No returns	..	..	..	..	..
Van Dieman's Land	31,724	37,442	33,441	35,833	58,142	43,316
						97,723
<b>OUTWARDS.</b>						
New South Wales .	42,857	48,335	53,373	66,964	62,834	54,872
Western Australia .	No returns	..	..	..	..	..
Van Dieman's Land	28,019	36,250	29,588	53,560	52,780	40,039
						94,911

[B. B.]

\* For the year ending the 30th of September, 1843.

† For the year ending the 30th of September, 1843.

‡ No B. B. has been received from New Zealand since that of 1844.

THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.—Continued.

*Shipping.*

1837-41.

	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	Averages.
<b>INWARDS.</b>	<b>Tons.</b>	<b>Tons.</b>	<b>Tons.</b>	<b>Tons.</b>	<b>Tons.</b>	<b>Tons.</b>
New South Wales .	80,114	91,777	135,474	178,958	183,778	134,020
Western Australia.	..	5,516	16,805	39,661*	26,781+	..
South Australia . .		No return till 1841.			17,799	..
Van Dieman's Land	60,960	64,454	79,283	85,081	84,214	74,798
New Zealand ....	..	..	..	..	19,746	..
						208,818
<b>OUTWARDS.</b>						
New South Wales .	78,020	93,004	124,776	163,704	172,118	126,324
Western Australia.	..	4,857		..	35,162	..
South Australia ..		No return till 1841.			19,237	..
Van Dieman's Land	47,945	63,392	77,556	86,701	85,201	72,159
New Zealand ....	..	..	..	..	14,170	..
						198,483

⌈ B. B.

1842-46.

	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	Averages.
<b>INWARDS.</b>	<b>Tons.</b>	<b>Tons.</b>	<b>Tons.</b>	<b>Tons.</b>	<b>Tons.</b>	<b>Tons.</b>
New South Wales .	143,921	110,864	87,539	105,352	141,467	117,828
Western Australia .	32,496†	17,130§	10,002	7,855	6,365	14,769
South Australia ...	12,499	7,532	9,540	13,793	25,478	13,768
Van Dieman's Land	..	92,501	68,462	70,394	74,795	77,288
New Zealand ....	54,967	39,898	39,841	..	..	44,902
						268,555
<b>OUTWARDS.</b>						
New South Wales .	134,970	110,026	109,242	103,961	134,998	118,639
Western Australia .	..	..	9,652	..	6,451	8,051
South Australia ..	12,835	8,001	9,212	12,763	24,031	13,368
Van Dieman's Land	..	88,984	71,756	71,422	79,430	77,898
New Zealand ....	46,506	36,752	36,217	..	..	39,825
						257,781

[B. B.

\* For the year ending the 31st of March, 1841.

+ For the year ending the 31st of March, 1842.

‡ For the year ending the 30th of September, 1842.

§ For the year ending the 30th of September, 1843.

|| No subsequent returns have been received at the Colonial Office.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY OF  
LONDON.

*Seventh Ordinary Meeting, 1848-9. Monday, 21st May, 1849.*

**Sir John P. Boileau, Bart., Vice-President, in the Chair.**

The following Gentlemen were elected Fellows:—

John Galsworthy, Esq.

J. D. Payne, Esq.

J. Morrison, Esq.